Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

[L]YDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure
[for] all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses
[s]o common to our best female population.
[M]edicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.
Prepared by a Woman.
[The G]reatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and
[harm]onizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and
[firm]ness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the
[eye, a]nd plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh
... of life's spring and early summer time.
Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely
... removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving
[for s]timulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
... feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight
[and b]ackache, is always permanently cured by its use.
[For] the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex
this Compound is unsurpassed.
[L]YDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER
... eradicate every vestige of Humors from the
..., and give tone and strength to the system, of
[man,] woman or child. Insist on having it.
[Bot]h the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared
[at 233 a]nd 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of
..., $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form
[of pi]lls, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box
[for ei]ther. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of
[inqui]ry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
[No] family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
[LIVE]R PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness,
[and to]rpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists. (1)

... plaster is abso-
[lute]ly the best ever
[ma]de, combining
... virtues of hops
HOP PLASTER
... gums balsams and extracts. Its power is won-
[der]ful in curing diseases where other plasters sim-
[ply] relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain in
[the] Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Kidney
[Tro]ubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Chest,
[Affe]ctions of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or
[ach]es in any part cured instantly by the Hop Plaster.
Try it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
[L]AME [B]ACK
Hop Plaster Co., Manufacturers.
Mailed on receipt of price.
Carter, Harris & Hawley,
(1) General Agents, Boston.

[S]WEDISH REMEDIES!
[Swe]dish [B]otanic [Com]pound
... Altera-
[tive,] Tonic &
... Puri-
... puri-
... blood
[stren]gthens
[the] system
... acts like
Swedish Lung Balsam
Cures all diseases of the Lungs.
Swedish Pepsin Pills
Cures Constipation.
... on the digestive organs.
SWEDISH REMEDIES
[whe]n taken together according to directions,
... times and times again cured CONSUMPTION
... the first and second stages. Thousands of
[testi]monials of its wonderful cures. Write for
[pam]phlets and circulars—Sent Free.
F. W. A. Bergengren, M. D.,
[Ly]nn, Mass. Proprietor.
[I con]sider Swedish Botanic Compound the best
[Blood] Purifier and Spring Medicine in use.
W. B. Watson, Lynn, Mass.
...ly writes: "After years of severe suffering
[with f]emale complaints, nervousness and dyspep-
[sia, yo]ur Swedish Botanic Compound has entirely
[cured] me.
SWEDISH REMEDIES
For sale by all Druggists.

[S]AMARITAN NEVER FAILS. [N]ERVINE THE GREAT NERVE [C]ONQUEROR
A SPECIFIC FOR
Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Syphilis, Scrofula, Kings Evil, Ugly Blood Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Rheumatism,
[Nerv]ous Weakness, Brain Worry, Blood Sores,
[Bili]ousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration,
[Kidn]ey Troubles and Irregularities. $1.50.
Sample Testimonials.
[S]amaritan Nervine is doing wonders."
Dr. J. O. McLemoin, Alexander City, Ala.
... feel it my duty to recommend it."
Dr. D. F. Laughlin, Clyde, Kansas.
... cured where physicians failed."
Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa.
Correspondence freely answered.
... Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
For testimonials and circulars send stamp. (7)
[Dr]uggists. C. N. Crittenton, Agent, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY
Ladies canvassing for Tea will do well to send for our Premium List. We have premiums for orders from $5 to $60, including Gold Band Tea Sets, Waltham Watches, etc. We send thousands of these orders every year, and have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction from those receiving them. If any lady reader of this paper wishes for a beautiful Gold Band Tea Set, they will find it to their advantage to send us a postal for further information.
[AT]LANTIC TEA COMPANY,
FITCHBURG, MASS.
9495t

[NOT]ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the sub-
[scr]iber has been duly appointed Executor of the
[will] and testament of Charles R. Page, late of
..., in the county of Kennebec, deceased, tes-
... has undertaken that trust by giving bond
[as the] law directs:—All persons, therefore, having
[dem]ands against the estate of said deceased, are de-
[sired to] exhibit the same for settlement, and all in-
[debted] to said estate are requested to make imme-
[diate pa]yment to R. K. STUART.
[July] 23, 1883. 33*

[KE]NNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court held
[at] Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June,
[A c]ERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the
[last wi]ll and testament of Samuel S. Merrill, late
[of Aug]usta, in said county, deceased, having been
[presen]ted for probate:
[ORDE]RED, That notice thereof be given three weeks
[successi]vely prior to the fourth Monday of July
[next, in] the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed
[in Augu]sta, that all persons interested may attend at
[a Court] of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and
[show ca]use, if any, why the said instrument should
[not be p]roved, approved and allowed, as the last
[will and] testament of the said deceased.
EMERY O. BEAN, Judge.
[Atte]st: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 33*

[KEN]NEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at
[A]ugusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1883.
... Weston, Executor of the last will and
[testament] of Daniel Cottle, late of Belgrade, in
[said co]unty, deceased, having presented his first
[account] as Executor of said will for allowance:
[ORDE]RED, That notice thereof be given three
[weeks] successively prior to the fourth Monday of
[July ne]xt, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper
[printed] in Augusta, that all persons interested may
[attend a]t a Probate Court then to be held at Augus-
[ta, and] show cause, if any, why the same should not
[be allo]wed.
EMERY O. BEAN, Judge.
[Atte]st: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 33*

[KEN]NEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at
[Au]gusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1883.
[JOSE]PH E. BADGER, Administrator on the estate
[of ...] D. Given, late of Augusta, in said county,
[decease]d, having presented his first account of ad-
[ministr]ation of said estate for allowance:
[ORDE]RED, That notice thereof be given three
[weeks s]uccessively prior to the fourth Monday of
[July ne]xt, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper
[printed] in Augusta, that all persons interested may
[attend] a Court of Probate then to be holden at
[Augusta], and show cause, if any, why the same
[should n]ot be allowed.
EMERY O. BEAN, Judge.
[Atte]st: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 33*

[KEN]NEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court,
[at A]ugusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1883.
... Cleaves, Guardian of Joseph A. Shea, of
..., in said county, having presented his first
[account] of guardianship of said ward for allow-
[ance:]
[ORDE]RED, That notice thereof be given three
[weeks s]uccessively prior to the fourth Monday of
[July ne]xt, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper
[printed i]n Augusta, that all persons interested may
[attend a]t a Court of Probate then to be holden at
[Augusta], and show cause, if any, why the same
[should n]ot be allowed.
EMERY O. BEAN, Judge.
[Atte]st: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 33*

[CUSH]ING ACADEMY Ashburnham, Mass., a first-
[class Co]llege-Preparatory and English School for
[both sex]es. Expenses $150 to $225 a year. Ninth
[year beg]ins Sept. 5. Send for Catalogue. JAMES E.
..., Principal. 3m28

... Elegant Hand Bouquet, Pond Lily, Horseshoe
... Lily of the Valley etc., cards, name on, 10c.
... book free with $1 order. Star Card Co.,
...ille, Ct. 26t49eow

[Th]e Maine Farmer,
[Pub]lished every Thursday Morning, by
[BA]DGER & MANLEY,
[Offi]ce Water St., Opp. Granite Hall.
[TERM]S—$2 Per Annum, in Advance
FREE OF POSTAGE.
[IF NOT] PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS, $2.50 WILL
BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
[For on]e inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and
[t]wo cents for each subsequent insertion.
[Special] Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
[Tran]sient advertisements to be paid for in a[dvance].
TRAVELLING AGENTS:
...ER, J. W. KELLOGG, H. G. ELLIS

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LI. Augusta, Maine, Thursday Morning, July 26, 1883. Number 36.

Maine Farmer.

When to Cut Grain.

Authorities have always differed upon the question of the proper time to cut grain, as they do and have upon most questions connected with agriculture, and the practice among farmers is by no means uniform. We believe however, that it is now the practice of most farmers, to cut their wheat when the kernel is in the "doughy" stage, while some allow it to stand until the kernel has become hard and fully ripe. The advocates of early cut wheat, claim that it makes lighter, whiter and better bread, when harvested in the "doughy" stage, while others do not admit that it makes any material difference in this respect. A study of the development of the "full corn in the ear" ought to throw some light on the subject and we think it does.

A grain of wheat when it is approaching the stage of ripening, is filled with a semi-liquid substance, which is made up of starch, sugar and water. As the ripening progresses the water is substituted by starch grains, and the grain arrives at the dough state, in which, when crushed between the fingers and thumb, it appears moist but not wet. The germ or "chit" now begins to form and derive its nitrogen in the form of albumen from the plant. At the same time the starch granules increase in number, and the husk becomes firmer. As the seed approaches still nearer to maturity the germ increases in size, gathering more albumen, and the starch gradually fills the husk, which becomes plump and firm. If it is now crushed it appears as a soft, granular mass, quite free from moisture; the germ or embryo of the future plant is plainly seen, but it is not yet matured. The whole grain now contains 1.6 per cent. of gluten, which is chiefly concentrated in the germ and in one of the coats of the husk. If the wheat is now cut it does not increase its proportion of gluten, for the germ no longer grows, but shrinks as it parts with some of its water, and the grain dries and hardens. But the starch still increases in quantity, while the grain absorbs sap from the still living straw, and does so until the straw dies, when the grain dries immediately after.

If designed for the millers' use, the above condition which represents the doughy stage, shows the precise time when the grain should be cut. The starch preponderates, which is white and fine, and there is very little of the dark colored gluten. If properly ground, the bread from this flour will be white and spongy, such as the good housewife delights to place before her family. But is wheat cut at this stage suitable for seed? This is a highly important question, and one that has not received the careful consideration it deserves in recent discussions of the subject. Many experiments by Liebig, Lucanus, Muller and other European scientists, go to show that grain cut before the germ is fully developed, makes poor, weakly germinating seed. The changes that take place after the doughy stage, are important in maturing and developing the germ. The starch gradually disappears, and the gluten increases. This gluten is dark and gummy, and by the ordinary process of milling, gives to bread that dark color and sticky texture which was once so thoroughly discussed in these columns. But it gives strength and force to the germ, and is essential to strong and healthy plants.

It would seem to follow then, that wheat for milling purposes should be cut while the kernel is in the doughy stage, while that intended for seed, should be permitted to stand until the grain is hard throughout. But cut at any stage, there will be some portions of the grain further developed than others, and as the specific gravity of the ripened grain is greater than that which is immature, Mr. Henry Stewart in an article to the National *Farmer*, shows how seed may be selected. He advises making a solution of three and one half pounds of salt to ten pounds of water, and pouring the grain into the liquid. After stirring the grain, and leaving it to settle, that of the right density will be found at the bottom of the vessel, when the lighter may be skimmed off. This test may be made after that of the fanning mill, by which the lighter grains and the plumper ones, too, will be blown over the screen and the heaviest ones collected under the mill. The plumpness of the grain should not be permitted to mislead, as the heaviest will be less plump than the lighter, and perhaps appear shrunken.

The manufacture of what is known as the new process flour, appears to have reversed the former practice in the west of cutting the wheat before it was fully matured. This is thus referred to in a recent issue of the Prarie *Farmer*. "The new processes of flour making take more account of the gluten in the wheat berry than of the starch. It is, therefore, very important to cut wheat at the stage when not only the yield is greatest but when the proportion of the more valuable constituents is largest. Years ago, when starchy flour was most in demand, the cutting of wheat when little past the milky stage produced the best results. Old farmers even then objected to wheat so cut for seed purposes, yet the demand from millers for the greatest proportion of starch overruled their objections. Under the new fashion in flour making, it is found that leaving wheat until it is fully ripe increases the proportion of gluten, while in most varieties there is also a slight increase in the total product over that harvested earlier. The superiority of the far Northern grown wheats for the new process flour is in part owing to the fact that such wheat is grown on so large a scale, that it must be left until fully ripe before cutting. It is quite common to grow several thousand acres under one management. The wheat shells in the field, and is thus wasted; but that which comes to market has the hard, flinty character which indicates full maturity before harvesting."

Mr. B. L. Pennell of Bay View Farm, Brunswick, Maine, makes a specialty of gilt edge butter Jersey stock, buying and selling on commission. In the spring he sold a dozen choice Jerseys to go to Southern Minnesota, and several to other parties.

Analysis of Fertilizers.

BULLETIN NO. 3.

We have received from Secretary Gilbert of the Board of Agriculture, who is also inspector of Fertilizers, Bulletin Number 3, which gives analyses of sixteen brands of fertilizers sold in Maine. Nine of these were given in Bulletin number two, and published by us in our issue of May 31. Those embraced in number 3 and not included in No. 2, are four samples of Fertilizers manufactured by J. M. Kendall of Bowdoinham, the Bay State Superphosphate, Dole's Common Sense Fertilizer, and Red Beach Bone Phosphate.

Kendall's Fertilizers are reported upon as follows:

BONE MEAL FOR TOP DRESSING. Manufactured by J. M. Kendall, Bowdoinham. Sampled from stock on sale at factory:

Nitrogen	3.74 per cent.
Insoluable phosphoric acid	21.98 "

This sample was fine ground and in good condition for direct application to the soil

Cost per ton at factory	$38.00

BONE FERTILIZER:

Nitrogen	.93 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	.62 "
Reverted " "	3.00 "
Insoluble " "	1.62 "
Potash " "	1.02 "

Valuation per ton of two thousand lbs.:

18.6 lbs. of nitrogen	$4 84
12.4 " " soluble phosphoric acid	1 55
60.0 " " reverted " "	5 40
32.4 " " insoluble " "	1 94
24.0 " " potash " "	1 80
	$15 53
Cost per ton at factory	$25 00

HIGH GRADE SUPERPHOSPHATE. Sampled from stock at manufactory:

Nitrogen	2.53 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	8.45 "
Reverted " "	1.61 "
Insoluble " "	1.13 "
Potash	1.06 "

Valuation per ton of two thousand lbs.:

50.6 lbs. of nitrogen	$13 16
169.0 " " soluble phosphoric acid	21 12
32.2 " " reverted " "	2 90
22 6 " " insoluble " "	1 36
21.2 " " potash	1 59
	$40 13
Cost per ton at the factory	$35 00

The Red Beach Bone Fertilizer sampled from stock of T. W. Allen & Son, Dennysville shows as follows:

Nitrogen	1.63 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	7.73 "
Reverted " "	0.14 "
Insoluble " "	0.45 "
Potash	0.68 "

The following is the result in the case of Dole's Common Sense Fertilizer:

Nitrogen	2.71 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	0.60 "
Reverted " "	2.24 "
Insoluble " "	1.81 "
Potash	4.75 "

Valuation per ton of two thousand lbs.:

54.2 lbs. of nitrogen	$14 09
12.0 " " soluble phosphoric acid	1 50
44.8 " " reverted " "	4 03
36.2 " " insoluble " "	2 17
95.0 " " potash	7 12
	$28 91
Cost per ton	$35 00

The analysis of the Bay State Superphosphate gave the following:

Nitrogen	2.62 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	7.75 "
Reverted " "	0.86 "
Insoluble " "	0.66 "
Potash	1.27 "

Valuation per ton of two thousand lbs.:

52.4 lbs. of nitrogen	$13 62
155.0 " " soluble phosphoric acid	$19 37
17.2 " " reverted " "	1 55
13.2 " " insoluble " "	79
25.4 " " potash	1 90
	$37 23
Cost per ton	$40 00

Volume XXIV A. S—H. H. B.

We are indebted to the Secretary, L. P. Muir Esq., of Chicago, for a copy of volume twenty-four of the American Shorthorn Herd Book. The three Shorthorn Herd Books heretofore published, viz: The American Shorthorn Herd Book, The American Shorthorn Record and the Ohio Shorthorn Record, have been purchased by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, consolidated and will hereafter be published under the name of the former. The cost of getting control of these three volumes was nearly forty thousand dollars, and its objects were, 1st, to consolidate all into one book, avoiding the confusion of numbers that were becoming "worse confounded" by the use of three different books; 2d, to have the whole matter under the control of the breeders themselves, and 3d, to lessen the cost of registration and books to the lowest consistent price. These objects will no doubt be attained by the consolidation.

The volume before us is bound uniform with its predecessors and contains pages from 18,135 to 18,850. The first volume of the series was published in 1855 and with the exception of three years during the war, a volume has appeared, first every two years, then every year and since 1880, five volumes have been published. The work heretofore and including the twenty-fourth volume, has been edited and published by Lewis F. Allen assisted by William T. Bailey, but now the work passes entirely into other hands. During these twenty-eight years pedigrees were published of 49,607 bulls, and of nearly 75,000 cows, it being a greater number than the twenty-eight volumes of the English Herd Book registers since its foundation in 1822. These volumes contain pedigrees of animals in every State in the Union, and is the most complete register of cattle of any breed in America.

Entries for volume twenty-five closed in June last. The following are the prices charged for the Herd Books. To stockholders, the American Herd Book will be sold at the uniform rate of $3.00 per vol. (1 to 23 inclusive and Reprint of English Bulls), or $60.00 for full set. The Shorthorn record at $1.50 per vol., or $13.00 per set. Ohio Shorthorn Record at $1.00 each, or $2.00 per set. To non-members the price will be $5.00 per vol., or $72.00 per set (vols. 1 to 23 and Reprint). Shorthorn Record $2 per vol., or $13.00 per set. Ohio Record $1.00 each; $2.00 per set. It costs $25 to become a stockholder, and stockholders get the advantage of price in all books published from this on—at cost of publication—a voice (either in person or by proxy) in management, and can, of course make such other reductions as may be found possible. The price for recording is for each animal, one dollar; for live ancestry, twenty-five cents, and dead ancestry free; produce under dams also free. The fee for recording and all business communications should be addressed to L. P. Muir, Secretary, rooms 27 and 28 Montauk Building, Chicago, Ill.

Distribution of Clover.

Mr. J. B. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, gives some interesting figures from the census returns, showing where the supply of clover seed comes from. The clover seed reported by the census of 1850 amounted to 468,078 bushels, to 956,188 bushels in 1860, and to 1,922,982 bushels in 1880. Thirty years ago, nearly half the product was in Pennsylvania and Ohio; New York produced nearly a fifth, and Virginia, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Connecticut contributed nearly all of the remainder of the crop. The distribution in 1880 was as follows

	Bushels.
Ohio	370,747
Michigan	334,422
Wisconsin	274,471
Indiana	272,330
New York	171,986
Pennsylvania	155,181
Illinois	156,509
Iowa	58,875

These States furnish all the seed except 118,571 bushels, and Maryland and Virginia, Minnesota and Missouri yield more than half of this remainder. The extension of the clover area is rapidly progressing, aided by the makers of implements. In the census year there were 1,412 clover hullers made; 532 in Indiana, 436 in Ohio, 300 in Maryland, 79 in New York, 40 in Pennsylvania, and 25 in New Jersey. The census does not report the acreage in clover, but State reports give the following areas:

	Acres.
Ohio, 1881	660,361
Indiana, 1880	302,045
Michigan, 1881	242,585
Illinois, 1880	164,810
Wisconsin, 1881	120,134
Kansas, 1881	29,097

The figures for Wisconsin represent only the area cut for seed. There is a larger proportion of clover cut for hay in the minor clover States than the seed record would indicate. The whole area in clover may not be definitely stated but from an analysis of all available local data, an estimate of three million acres in the United States may be relied upon as approximating the truth.

Clover seed is exported in increasing quantities—in the last fiscal year nearly three times as much as of cotton seed—amounting to 32,167,822 pounds, or 536,130 bushels of 60 pounds, valued at $2,925,911. The seeds are used not only by farmers, but also by manufacturers in colored silks and satins. Germany took 13,938,682 pounds last year, and France 6,568,806 pounds. The export price was nearly $6 per bushel, and prices the present spring in our own markets have ranged from $7 to $8. It is a crop of great value to our agriculture, and its future extension must be very marked, both in volume and geographical range.

Mr. Dodge truly remarks that clover is the synonym of fatness. To "live in clover" is the height of animal enjoyment in man or beast. If turnips may be held to be the keystone of English agriculture, clover might claim a similar relation to the American system. The primary idea is fertilization, recuperation in both cases the feeding value of each being really a secondary consideration.

We have often remarked with regret, the little attention that is now paid to clover culture in Maine. It is a fact, that there is comparatively little clover grown here, and for seed, our farmers depend almost entirely on that grown elsewhere. Every farmer knows the value of early cut clover as a fodder for all domestic animals. When preserved in the silo, it makes an excellent winter feed for cows, and when considered in connection with its fertilizing and recuperative qualities, it is the most profitable forage crop that can be grown. Says Mr. Dodge, and his statements are based upon facts derived from the census: "In the West, clover takes the place of commercial fertilizers, as does the cow pea in the South. It also disputes with chemical fertilizers, the domain of the Atlantic States." We would like to see our own domain more sharply contested than it is.

Analysis of Soils.

Prof. Johnson, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, in his report, mentions that two samples of soils were sent to him for analysis, one taken from different parts of a twenty-five acre meadow, the other from a four-acre lot to ascertain what fertilizers would be best for it. The first mentioned consists of black, moist earth, a foot deep, with some blue clay below and a gravel bed. Grass does not grow well on it, and the cause of the failure was desired. An analysis showed the presence of all the elements of plant food, in sufficient quantity, and in as large a percentage as in some of the best wheat soils of Illinois. Unfortunately, the analysis gave little information respecting the state of availability of the substances found, and gave no clue to the course of treatment for improving it. Professor Johnson said, after making an analysis of the soil of the four-acre lot: "I can not find in these figures any satisfactory explanation of its poverty. Everything required by crops is there. Some very productive Western soils are no richer in potash. We have no satisfactory means of learning the availability of the substances present."

The result of these analyses, go to show how uncertain a test is the analysis of a soil to determine its fertility or its adaptation to crops. Though Prof. Johnson does not state definitely, but it is to be presumed that he found the elements of fertility referred to, in a condition available to plants. What then was the matter with the soil? The Prairie *Farmer* remarks that in addition to the physical qualities and texture of the soil, which often have a controlling influence, simple drainage and deep tillage may have a most important effect, and a flooded land, with a heavy manuring, may be of little value. Professor Johnson remarks that experiments will show what a chemist can not possibly do. A hundred pounds of best guano has made all the difference between a poor and a good crop, although with but fifteen pounds of essential ingredients, and constituting, when dissolved and absorbed a foot deep, less than a hundred-thousandth part. But chemical analysis will not certainly show a ten-thousandth part, and analysis may not distinguish between two soils, one of which has had a dressing of 1,000 pounds of the best Peruvian guano to the acre, and the other nothing.

Notes.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have elected Prof. James B. Greenough as President of that institution in place of the late lamented President Chadbourne. The *Homestead* says that Prof. Greenough is in every way qualified for the high position to which he has been elected. He has recently been filling the position of Principal of the Rhode Island Normal School. The *Homestead* adds: "His executive ability and capacity as an organizer, coupled with his long and successful experience as an educator, and his training as a practical agriculturist, combine to gain him the fullest confidence, not only of the farming community but of the general public."

Secretary Shaffee of the Iowa Agricultural Society is confident that his State will some day make its own syrup and sugar. In his annual report he says that in the year 1881 returns for 327 townships showed 11,977 acres planted in different varieties of sorghum. The average product was 79 gallons of syrup per acre. In 1882 the estimate is an acreage of 28,000 and the yield 80 gallons per acre. The total product for the year is 2,716,000 gallons; value $1,258,000. The Secretary says: "The old method of working the crop on the farm should be abandoned, and suitable works erected at convenient points to manufacture the crops as millers do wheat. In this way it can be made very profitable to the farmers and the manufacturer.

Up to this writing hay-makers have had a most unfavorable season for securing the immense crop, and, as a consequence, there will be more or less of damaged hay. Though trying to the farmer, yet it is one of those inevitables to which he must submit, and because he cannot help himself it is better to submit with good grace. We must take the evil with the good. It is only a continuation of the weather that has given us such a good crop, that interfers with harvesting it. There is much hay yet uncut, and let us hope for better weather.

Attention is called to the meeting of the Maine Bee-Keepers Association which takes place in this city on the 9th and 10th of August prox. It is a busy season of the year, but we trust there may be a good attendance. Free return tickets over the Maine Central Railway will be furnished to those who pay full fare to Augusta. The meeting will be held, by permission, in the City Government rooms, in Granite Hall Block.

We have received from N. R. Pike, Esq., Secretary, Volume III of the Herd Book of the Maine State Jersey Cattle Association compiled from official entries by Mr. Pike. The volume contains the pedigrees of 496 animals and 1,422 pedigrees. The price of this volume, like the preceding, is one dollar. Volume IV is now open for entries. Address N. R. Pike, Esq., Winthrop, Me.

Of course it is "Capital Grange" Brother Abbott. We do not meet in the State House. As to other matters relating to it, when we begin our fall campaign the first of September, come over here and see how it is yourself. Consider this a standing invitation.

Will Secretaries of Agricultural Societies please inform us of the time of holding their Fairs and Shows, and enable us to complete our calendar?

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Sea-shore Farms.

When at Waldoboro, kindly attentions were received from Hon. S. S. Marble, who, though largely interested in other matters, is still an enthusiastic farmer, and has made great improvements on his 40 acre farm just out of the village on the east bank of the Madomak river, having increased his hay crop more than threefold, largely by the use of muscle mud. He showed me a clay loam field of 10 acres that twenty years since, cut less than three tons of hay; it has been dressed twice with muscle mud, no seed having been sown, and now produces more than 12 tons of good English hay. He has built about 150 rods of bosak wall on the shore, averaging 4 feet in height, the bank being graded to the top of the wall. He has laid out quite an amount clearing his fields of rocks both large and small, and filling a deep gully that ran through his land which took 500 loads of rocks, also an under-draining, but thinks he can see his way to financial success in his farming operations. He has the present season 15 acres under cultivation, one two-acre patch having been planted in April to potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, manured with yard dressing and superphosphate. Mr. Marble for years past had raised roots quite largely, and considers sugar beets better than mangolds or ruta bagas. He has a cemented cellar under his barn where he keeps a working force of swine, using loams as absorbents, thus largely increasing his manure heaps. He has six breeding sows the present season. He keeps a herd of 7 or 8 thoroughbred and grade Jerseys. His bull, Boy of Broadmoor, two years old, is from the herd of Geo. Blanchard & Co., Cumberland.

Dr. F. M. Eveleth, Waldoboro village, has a farm of about 75 acres, well stocked with improved farm implements. He has increased his hay crop from 4 or 5 tons, to 25 tons. He keeps a small herd of nice Jersey cows, a flock of about 50 sheep, kept during the summer on an island; and white Chester swine from the Asylum farm, Augusta. At the time of my call, he had ordered a pair of improved Chester whites, of L. B. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio. He also keeps from 50 to 100 Plymouth Rock fowl, and a coop of Pekin ducks.

John Sides and Son, Waldoboro, have a nice farm of about 160 acres, one of the very best farms in town. Last year they raised 100 bushels of shelled corn, and 350 to 400 bushels of potatoes, about the same amount planted this year as last. They keep a stock of about 20 cattle, Durham and Hereford grade. They showed me a pair of steer calves from the same cows as the yearlings sold in March by Sanford Creamer to W. A. White, Wiscasset, for $120.

Chester M. Heal, Arrowsic, is one of the largest farmers on the lower Kennebec, his home farm containing 600 acres, besides which, he has an out lot of 150 acres. His buildings are on the southwest portion of the island, opposite Phipsburg Center village, some forty rods from the channel of the river. His house is said to be the oldest framed house on the Kennebec. Last season he put up a very thoroughly built barn, well finished outside and in, with cellar under the whole, also stabling for horses and carriage room, altogether a remarkably convenient arrangement for barn and stable accommodations. A small window with shutter close under the eaves of the barn, in each bin for ventilation, is something that I am sure the man who "stows away" will appreciate. Mr. Heal usually keeps 3 or 4 horses and anywhere from 25 to 50 cattle. His ox team last winter was 4 pairs, 3 pairs of which were 7½ feet in the line. One pair of oxen gained 3 inches in as many months, on dike hay, with no provender. For some years past he has used his manure principally as top dressing, of which he thinks favorably, handling it in the fall. Last season he used 381 ox loads, a part stable manure, bought, and 1300 bushels of lime ashes bought in Rockland. About 100 loads of muck is used each year as an absorbent. Mr. Heal makes hay the leading crop, of which he cuts about 150 tons, one third being salt marsh hay.

Dr. A. A. Burbank has lived in Yarmouth 37 years, where he has had an extensive practice, having graduated at Bowdoin in 1843. As a change and rest from the cares and anxieties of professional life, he has engaged more or less in farming, making hay his speciality. He now has about 70 acres in grass that will yield considerably better than 1½ tons of hay to the acre. He has used a large amount of muscle mud with good results. For some years past he has used blue clay as surface or top dressing for grass, of which he thinks very highly, especially for sandy loam land. Dr. B. thinks well of deep plowing, a foot or more, which he accomplishes by means of an ingenious appliance attached to a common plow, by which a second furrow is taken, the plow following the off horse, thus lifting the subsoil and completely covering the sod furrow. He uses 3 horses abreast, which he thinks as good as 4 in pairs. He keeps 5 horses for road and farm work, 4 or 5 cows, and as many hogs as workers in the manure cellar and sheds. The arrangements around Mr. B.'s stables for making dressing, (or rather for saving what is made) are very nearly perfect, a large amount of loam clay and muck being used as absorbents. The urine from the horse stalls and the stops from the horse are all conducted to water tight tanks, mixed with dry absorbents, after which it is taken to the hog pens and mixed with the solid excrements. C. S. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

Ants.

It is often said that ants are injurious to fruit trees; that they infest our houses, thus becoming an intolerable nuisance, worse than mosquitoes; that they are of no earthly benefit to mankind, and what are they created for anyway?

Last summer while riding through Mt. Hope Cemetery near Bangor, we drove past an Irishman who was heating water in a large kettle, and being curious to know for what purpose such a large quantity of hot water was to be used in such a place, I inquired what he was going to do with it, and received the laconic reply, "kill pishmires." Certain parts of the grounds were swarming with ants, but I did not have time to ascertain where they obtained their food, whether from the plant lice on the trees and shrubs in the grounds, or whether they were running their underground galleries to tho buried dead. While we are all aware of the inevitable—that our bodies must eventually moulder to dust, most persons would object to having the ants meddle with this business.

It is a singular fact that the ants of this country have been but very little studied as yet, and until we know more of their habits and economy, it may be well to withhold judgment.

Ants belong to the great family *Formicidae* of which more than one thousand species have already been described. Those of our own State may be conveniently classed as those which make galleries under ground with mounds or ant-hills; those which make galleries under ground without mounds, generally under stones; and those which make galleries in wood. These are all social, living in communities, sometimes of great numbers, and in these communities there are three kinds, males, females and workers. These last are of two sizes in some species, the larger ones being called major workers or soldiers, and the smaller ones are called minor workers. These workers are all wingless, while the males and females are provided with wings, and the females and workers of some species are armed with stings, but our stinging species are so small that they are in no way formidable.

There is often a considerable number of females in a colony, there being no such jealousy between them as occurs between the queens of the hive bee.

On warm summer days the males and females go out on their nuptial flight, the union taking place in the air, as I have several times captured them in the act. They soon after alight and the males die—probably within a few days—but the females at once cast off their wings which is accomplished by working them back and forth, though sometimes I have seen them reach around and tear them off with their mandibles. After this they search for some suitable place in which to establish themselves and found a new colony. The female at first must perform all the work, but as soon as the first brood of workers emerge, the labor is performed by them, leaving the female quite as much at leisure as the queen bee in a hive.

The food of ants consists of honey-dew—a secretion from plant lice (*aphides*)—sugar, honey, and all kinds of sweet substances, also dead and decaying animal matters.

Some years ago while on a passage home from the West Indies I killed a small centipede which was crawling on the quarter deck, some twenty feet from the deckload of logwood which was well infested with ants, centipedes, scorpions and other choice vermin. Not long after a small ant discovered the dead centipede and having made a critical examination, she started off on a straight line for the logwood. In a short time about half a dozen ants came back on the same line, headed, in all probability, by the discoverer of the prize. When they reached the centipede they arranged themselves around it, and taking hold with a will, they carried it off bodily.

A few years ago one of our students saw an ant dragging a dead angle-worm along over the road near the College, and so disproportionate were these two in size that he brought them both in, and had them weighed in the most delicate scales in the Chemical Department. I have mislaid the notes which I then took of them, but the angle-worm weighed more than a hundred times as much as the ant.

Two years ago a small weevil (*Otiorhynchus ligneus Olio*) was destroying many of the plants in my garden. A flowering honeysuckle which grew against the side of the house was nearly destroyed by them, but now I can scarcely find one about the premises. In the spring after they were so exceedingly abundant on the honeysuckle, the ground around this plant contained great numbers of small pupæ which may have been those of the weevil, but they were all destroyed by ants which I found actually digging out their contents. If these ants really did destroy those weevils, I can forgive them for all the mischief they have done to me in the past.

I do not know what proportion of their food is of animal substances, and how much is from the sweets secreted by the plant lice, but it is no uncommon thing to find their roads extending for considerable distances, cleared of grass and rubbish, leading from their nests to some tree infested with plant lice, where they obtain their supplies as regularly as any city obtains its supplies of milk from the country. The plant lice are wingless for the most part, but have two minute tubes on the upper and back part of their abdomens leading out from glands which secrete the honey dew, a sweet liquid of which the ants are very fond. I have carefully watched the ants again and again as they went up the apple trees, and out to the leaves infested by these lice, and seen them gently tap the lice or their backs with their antennae, when a minute drop of the honey dew was forced out of the tubes and the ants after drinking it passed to another to repeat the operation. In all this work I am not aware that the ants injure the trees in any way, nor have I heard of a single authentic case of injury done by the ants save where they sometimes eat the ripe fruit which has been broken, in some way, so they could get at the juice, but such cases are not common enough to cause trouble.

When an ant on an exploring expedition discovers any food suitable for the community, she at once returns to the nest and communicates the intelligence to others, in some way not yet understood, then a number of them go out with the scout which made the discovery, and aid in bringing in the food, traveling over the same road each time.

Sir John Lubbuck has shown by a long series of curious and interesting experiments, that ants are guided in traveling back and forth over a given route mainly by scent, and when a chalk mark or the end of one's finger is drawn across their path, it covers up or wipes away the scent from the track so that they are quite puzzled when they reach this point, their path as it were suddenly terminates and they simply hunt around for it. I do not think they consider it a death line, or that they would hesitate to cross it if they knew their path lay in that direction. That they will cross it sooner or later has often been observed.

From all that we know of the habits of ants, they serve as scavengers and are therefore very useful, but when they find their way into our pantries and commence operations there, we object. In this case it is quite important to find the headquarters of the marauders and destroy the whole colony including the females, with scalding water, for if we destroy only the workers that invade our premises the prolific females will dispatch brood after brood on the same errand giving us a summer's job if we destroy only at the worker end of the line. C. H. FERNALD.

State College, Orono, Me.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Other Side.

I was much interested in your remarks upon the subject of railways in a former number of the FARMER, and your comparison of what we were fifty years ago and what we are now, and you referred in a particular manner to the farming interests. Now I have passed my three score years, and can clearly remember those days of fifty years ago, and I can witness to the fact that you presented a correct picture of those times, and also a truthful comparison with the present, and the true reason for this great change in the business of farming. It was truly a hard life in many respects then to cultivate the soil—with our "wooden plows," "our heavy scythes hung to a sapling," and threshing our grain with a "club swung from a staff," especially if you compare it to the easy way work is done now.

Now one would suppose that every one would wish to be a farmer, that your city boys, the sons of your lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and editors,—all would come away back and settle upon the farms now that farming has become so easy and pleasant. Now is this the fact? Can you find many young men that, outside of the suburbs of some city or large village, are willing and can content themselves to settle down upon the farms? If you can I cannot. And what is the reason of this? The railroads have demoralized them and made them discontented. Fifty years ago the young men, and women too, were contented to settle down near home. Some one of the sons would take a part of the old homestead, the others work and lay up their money too, until they had saved enough to purchase farms near by. This course was a comfort to their aged parents.

The daughters, too, were industrious and worked out at a low rate of wages in order to clothe themselves and get something to keep house with when invited by these young men so to do. And they looked just as pretty to the young men with their home-made clothes, as do the ladies of the present day with their trains dragging upon the streets, to the young gents of the present day.

The young people were healthy and willing to labor. There was no wail upon the "hired girl question," they were willing to do housework and take care of the sick. How different it is at the present time. The sick have to suffer, in some cases, on account of the scarcity of nurses. And where are the girls to be hired? I answer they are not to be had, the railroads have carried them off, and the young men too. The farms are now carried on by old men—with a Frenchmen or two to help cut the hay—and these old men are trying to sell their farms and go somewhere; they feel lonely. To me the outlook for the farmer is gloomy. Nearly every agricultural town in the State is gradually losing its inhabitants. Look to your own county, Kennebec, nearly every town has lost materially within thirty years, and many like China, Vassalboro, Mt. Vernon, Fayette, etc., have lost nearly one-fourth of their inhabitants within thirty years. Where have they gone? The railroads have carried them off. Many of the farms in these good old towns have become depopulated.

Now for my experience; thirty-eight years ago I bought a farm in a flourishing school district. There were nine farms in this district, all occupied; each farmer had one or more yoke of oxen. There was a school of over 30 scholars. Now five of these farms are unoccupied and the buildings, once comfortable, are going to ruin, the land has gone into the hands of somebody and turned out to pasture. The school consists of three scholars. Not a pair of oxen is in the district. The railroads have carried off the young people as fast as they have grown up. Three of these four farms are carried on by men past their three score years. The venerable Dr. Garcelon had occasion to be with us a day or two last May. We went on the hill back of my house, the highest land in town, overlooking a dozen towns or more. Said he, "you are pleasantly situated, you have a good farm, but what is to become of it? Soon you and your wife and daughter (these constitute our family) will pass away. No one wants to settle on your farm, and what will become of it?" This, said he, is a true illustration of the condition of the farms in the country towns—all want to go West or into the cities, or somewhere where there is greater excitement than they can have on the farms. Now will you ponder this true statement of things and tell me whether the railroads have been a blessing or a curse to our farmers? C. H. WOOD.

No. Anson.

Correspondents' Notes and Queries.

The last days of June, and of July so far, have been pretty warm. We had a frost the night of June 30th, which did some damage in low lands; aside from that crops are coming forward rapidly. Feed in pastures is excellent; young stock growing fast and fleshy; cows are doing very well in the way of milk and butter. Destroying potato bugs is now in order. Haying generally commenced about the 10th to the 15th of the month; crop considerably above the average, but weather bad.

Monarda. C. H. HEYDEN.

For the past four years I have used the Heebner Level-tread Horse Power & Little Giant thresher, and they have proved to be all that is claimed for them and more to, especially the one I got the past year with the latest improvements on it, which has given universal satisfaction. I have used other machines before this, but the Heebner is far superior to either of the others.

Dedham, Me. S. J. MITCHELL.

In the MAINE FARMER of Sept. last there was a horse spoken very highly of called "Robert D." I would like to inquire by whom he is owned and if he is to be trotted this season, if he is in good condition and for sale, if so, at what price? A. D.

I claim the name of "Independent Guy" for my stallion colt, foaled 4th of July, 1883, sired by Kennebec, he by Independence, he by old Gen. Knox. First dam by St. Elmore, second dam by Gideon, and he by old Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This colt is considered the best in the State by good experienced horse men.

South Windsor. G. H. STIMPSON.

The next meeting of the Maine Bee Keeper's Association will be held at Augusta, August 9th and 10th, 1883. Papers are expected from persons interested in bee-culture, also questions of interest to bee keepers will be discussed. Those attending the meeting are requested to bring and exhibit bees, queens, honey, or any other article that may be of interest to the bee keeping fraternity. Free return tickets over the M. C. Railway will be furnished at the meeting to those who attend.

Ripley. WM. HOYT, Sec.

Nearly half of the hay cut the past week is more or less damaged by the changeful weather. The crop will be something more than an average, but not so heavy as the promise earlier in the season. The corn crop is now very promising, and the potatoes and grain crops are looking well, and rapidly maturing. The crop of apples will be small. The potato beetle is here and has to be looked after sharply, but vines have escaped all injury and are looking well. T. B. READ.

Bowdoinham.

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your last issue that "G." wanted to know a cure for a horse that is sprung in his knee. I know a receipt that I think will help him. Take one pint of angleworms, put enough strong brandy to them to eat them up, and bathe it on the back part of the leg twice a day, and I think his horse will get better.

Kings County. L. R.

Grass has got a good growth but we have had so much wet and cloudy weather that it will not weigh very heavy when dried. Apples, pears and cherries have blighted badly and the prospect of last month will not be realized. Corn small, but good color and growing fast; potatoes good and Colorado beetles plenty; pastures good and stock doing well; wool is not selling quite so high as last month. G. B. W.

E. Kennebec.

"S." of Princeton, wants to know about stone drains, how wide and deep they should be. The best way I have found is to turn the dirt both ways by plowing back and forth; the drains should be three feet deep at least, and wide enough to work in. The stones I used to put in carelessly and level them down. But late years I have laid them edgewise and leveled them off, putting straw or meadow hay to keep the soil from falling through; then take the plow and turn the dirt into the drain by driving back and forth filling so as to be a little higher than the ground after it is well settled. Drains made in this way will last as long as tile or any other kind of drain in a hard pan, but in muck or sand I should prefer tile. I have all of four hundred rods. Some of it has been made for over thirty years and is in as good order today, with the exception of one outlet where I had too many stones put, as it was when it was made. Nine-tenths of the drains to my knowledge have filled up, the cause being they were not filled up high enough to turn the water off until they got settled. W. AREY.

Hampden Corner.

Current Notes and Opinions.

Rural Home: CURE OF BEE STINGS. On the thick skin of the hands one may have time, or elsewhere if he has the bottle in his hands, apply a few drops of aqua ammonia, or a little wet salt. And the reason of this is apparent, the sting virus is inserted in the derma-mucosa of the cutis—vera; or else beneath the skin itself, when the only approach through the air and fluid tight skin is had by the usually air and fluid tight hole made by the sting; hence no way is there for any remedy to be applied. Whatever is instantly applied to the sting aperture may, and often does, neutralize the virus before it can be absorbed. Slow absorption takes place in various parts of the body where capillary blood vessels are few; but about the eyes, temples, and especially the lips, the absorption is very rapid, and the shock of a bee sting may be not only very painful, but even dangerous. Remedies such as ice cause the absorption to be slow and endurable, and the instant application of salt water and aqua ammonia may be of service. The best way is to quietly endure the pain. Those whose flesh feels the virus twenty-four hours, will find ten drops of sedum saulustre, mother tincture, in a half tumbler of water, teaspoonful doses hourly, of benefit, as also arnica montana, for the itching.

Popular Science Monthly. Very many families desire some inexpensive device for filtering rain and other waters to be used for cooking and table use. A cheap and very efficient filter may be made by using a spirit or wine cask, placing it on end, with the head removed, and having a faucet at the bottom to draw off the clear water. To fit it for a filter, take the removed top head of the cask, and with a small bit bore holes all over it, then place four clean bricks or blocks of wood on the bottom, and on these rest the perforated top. Now fill upon it about four inches of charcoal chopped into small bits the size of peas, and over this place a layer of clean sand, six inches deep. Impure water poured into the cask on top of the sand, will become clear and sparkling after a little while, or as soon as all fine particles are worked out of the charcoal and sand. This filter will not need renewing oftener than once in two or three months.

Farmer's Union. It appears from an experiment made by the State Agricultural College of Michigan, on their farm with sowing land plaster on grass, that two bushels of plaster produced over two-thirds as much increase as twenty loads of horse manure, worth ten times as much as the plaster cost. From this experiment it must not, however, be inferred that the same results would be forthcoming on all soils for similar application, for all lands are not equally benefitted by the application of plaster, though, as a rule, plaster fields can be made to produce luxuriant grasses by its use. So far as we know, where plaster has been tried in Minnesota, on grass lands and meadows, its effect was surprising. The only instance brought to our attention, however, was the application on sandy land.

Prof. Beal in N. Y. Tribune: From the start remember the difficulties in raising nice celery are these: The seeds are small and slow to germinate; the plants will not stand much sunshine; the soil must be very rich; manure applied when the celery is put in often causes it to rust; handling when wet also induces rust; it must be gradually hilled to blanch well. and care taken to set and make the young plants live; it is expensive to prepare and market and likely to rust, to rot, to get too hot or too cold where it is stored away for winter; and the demand is light in many places, as people have not learned to like it or cannot afford to buy it.

Popular Science News: As to alcohol, it would be better for the world if the art of producing it should suddenly be lost, and the process be forever classed among the "lost arts." We do not *need* it in any of its forms; neither the physician, chemist, nor artisan absolutely needs it in any department of his calling; and this statement we make advisedly after full deliberation, taking into view our present knowledge of medicine and the arts.

Four thousand pounds of apples, when reduced to ashes, will weigh about 100 pounds, which contain thirteen pounds of potash, twenty-five pounds of soda, and a little lime, iron and magnesia. But the ash of the wood of an apple tree contains but nineteen per cent of potash against thirty-eight per cent in the fruit. On the other hand, while the fruit contains but five per cent of lime the ash of the wood shows sixty-five per cent. The fruit also demands fifteen per cent of phosphorous and the wood but five per cent.

Woman's Department.

Another First Attempt.

I, too, am very much interested in the contributions of the sisters, and always read that column first, and, like Cherry Lane, have seen many articles that I longed to reply to, but even now doubt my ability to write anything that will interest the readers. I was thinking, to-day, of a farmer's wife that I called on two years ago; her husband had six hired men besides his father and himself to work on the farm; she had six children between the ages of twelve years and three months to work for. I found her with babe in arms, and the rest under her feet, trying to get dinner, do up the morning's work, and keep the children quiet, all at once. Of course the sitting room and kitchen were in disorder, but who could wonder? I did not, when I looked at her; she told me she did all the sewing and knitting and spinning for that family, and made the butter from five cows; never kept a girl only in sickness. I asked her how she could do it. "Well," she said, "I have to sit up until ten or eleven o'clock nearly every night, and get up at five in the morning." Now I think there will soon be another widower that will need to hire a girl if he don't come to the rescue. Then the world will say, "Poor man! He thought so much of her;" but in nine cases out of ten they will not live single more than one year before they find it cheaper to marry, and so do.

Now I don't mean to say all men are heartless, but they are very thoughtless, and blind if they can't see their wives will not last always with such cares and hard work, and no rest only the little they get when they are sick and can't sit up; then they must lie in bed and worry for fear things won't be saved and taken care of until they can do it themselves. Now I believe in woman's rights, not the right to go to Congress, make speeches, or vote, but the right to be loved, respected, and, in a degree, cared for by our husbands and children; not simply because they couldn't get along without the hard work we do for them, but because they appreciate the many sacrifices we make for them, as all true wives and mothers must do, and are generally willing to do. I too have a family of five children, and am often very, very tired, but although my husband is a poor man he is a good companion for, unlike most of men, he seldom spends an evening from home while I am obliged to stay at home to work. And "Bee," I must tell you that I have the privilege of carrying the wallet (such as it is) and if I have to get along without a new broom, which I often do, it is because I find other uses for our means, not because I have to ask him, neither is he under what they term petticoat government, but we enjoy our earnings in common.

Now I believe this privilege of carrying the wallet is one few women enjoy, but I think as you say, they should have at least some money to use as they see fit; and, Clarissa, I know all about the trial of children, but you know they say children are poor people's blessing, and so I esteem them, blessings indeed. I would not lose that part of my care if I could, would you? How happy we are to do for them if we are tired, when we can see them well and happy instead of sick; when we feel every moment that we shall have to give them up. I lost one dear little seven-year-old boy three years ago, and my greatest trial to-day is to try to say, "God's will be done." Now, sisters, don't get so busy as to forget to write. MRS. D. C. E.

Newport.

Chatting.

I haven't a doubt but there is a way out of every perplexity in life, if we are philosophic enough to start right. It is our ignorance, in a great degree, that makes us worry, fret, and get discouraged. Ignorance of the love of God, the laws of our being, and fretting and worry to some people seems to become a corner stone of their enjoyment. We owe, and are morally bound to respect others' comforts and well being, but when time, patience and nerves are subjected to an ordeal that condemns forbearance, what are we to do? The recital of trials that we can in no way help, the denunciations of non-essentials are wearing, and I am not sure but safety ought to be demanded in legislation, parallel with other grievances.

Don't for mercy's sake question the little ones about the insignificance of their little lives, but ask of the whys, wherefores, rights and wrongs, the explanations of something that will set their little thoughts running upon something beside what their comrades had for school dinner, their seat-mate said about home affairs, if their mother colored her butter with annatto or real butter coloring. Children very soon drop into the same grooves that their parents occupy. Whatever you want your little ones to be let your talk before them drift into that channel, and if you haven't anything to do but watch your neighbors in order to criticise and get information to gossip about, learning passages of Psalms is a wonderful antidote.

I remember when quite young of visiting some ladies who asked about the smallest affairs of my neighbors. After I got to the don't knows one repeated, in an undertone, well, we've learned so much to-day. I wonder, now, if they measured their advancement in life by the little transactions of their neighbors. Seems to me their standard of living was low. So, dear, good souls, lift up the little one, now and forever more. JUDY.

Almira Jane Speaks.

I don't expect there is a more indignant woman in this whole State than I am at this present time, and it all came about in this way. You see we, Joel and I, live in the country where we don't see very much of city styles, and so as summer was getting along I wrote to a friend in the city, who keeps well posted, about my bonnet, a polonaise, and something to wear over my shoulders. After a reasonable time had passed away I anxiously watched every mail for an answer, so that I could be "fixing over my things."

Well, in just seventeen days, as I was reading in the sitting room, Joel walked in with that identical letter in his hand, and said, "See here, Almira Jane, I forgot to put this in the office, was it anything important?"

I think if Paulina, who gives me so pretty a compliment, could have seen me look, and heard the explosion, I should have been "forever down" in her estimation. The expression of my countenance was not very angelic you may feel sure, and I said, "Joel Jutterber, if I ever can, I'll pay you, principal and interest." And I mean to.

Joel was very calm, said nothing, smiled a little smile, and didn't seem to be at all moved. He'd done the same thing too often to be affected by the result. Now, you see, I shall be behind all the rest in new things, and perhaps be obliged to stay at home Sunday, if it comes too warm for me to wear my hood.

Well, sisters, I suppose this must be my last communication to you, for Joel says, "Almira Jane, if I couldn't write sense I wouldn't write at all," and as I can't do that I must bid you farewell. ALMIRA JANE.

☞A skirt covered with lace frills is coming to be regarded as almost as essential in a summer outfit as a black silk. It may be worn with a velvet basque of black or a bright color, with a long coat or with a lace waist, and with either it is pretty and elegant.

☞Overskirts of black and colored lace are worn with ottoman silk skirts, and a winter dress may very easily be adapted for summer use by substituting one of these skirts for its draperies, and putting lace sleeves and chemisette into its basque.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, July 26, 1883.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slip attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Cumberland County during July.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Penobscot County during July.

The Great Strike.

On Thursday last, about noon, there was inaugurated the long threatened strike among the telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union Company, which organization is perhaps one of the greatest monopolies in the country, it having gobbled up all the small companies, and its lines extending to every part of the Union. The strike is quite general, and greatly exceeds in magnitude the telegraph strike of 1870, as the business of telegraphing has immensely increased since that time. In 1884 it will be forty years since the telegraph began to work in this country, and now it has become a public necessity, as much as has the railroad. It is to the commercial world what the nervous system is to living, breathing, moving humanity. It is not possible to stand upon a street corner at any business centre, without seeing the sky cut into checkerboard squares by the interlaced telegraph wires. There is a web of over 200,000 miles of wire spread over the face of the whole country, "like a cobweb on the grass, its threads connecting every important centre of population, festooning every great post road and marking, as with a silver lining, the black track of every railroad." There are probably 22,000 telegraph operators in the United States. Of this number thirteen thousand went out from the click of the machine last Thursday. Seven thousand railroad operators did not strike, but they belong to the Brotherhood, and will quit their keys when so ordered. Out of the remaining 2000 who did not belong to the Brotherhood when the strike occurred, 1200 have since joined, leaving only 800 operators in the entire country who are not under absolute control of the Brotherhood, and these are rapidly falling into line. Consequently the business of the country is suffering, merchants and others confining themselves almost altogether to local trade. The Western Union Company have picked up inexperienced and incompetent operators here and there and impressed them into the service, but they are doing the work poorly, and business is so accumulating at the great centres, that loud talk is made of calling indignation meetings, and holding the Western Union squarely up to its public obligations. Several parties have already signified their intention of bringing suits against the company.

The strike originated in the failure of the company to treat its operators fairly and squarely. From time to time the grinding policy of the company has ordered a cut-down of the wages of its operators, to which they have submitted, because compelled to by the force of circumstances. But the grievance has been felt and nursed until it formed itself into what seems to us a reasonable request for an advance in wages. This proposition the officers of the company disdainfully refused to entertain, and the strike ensued. At the present juncture of affairs it looks to us as though the operators were getting the better of the Company, though the latter claim to be adding to its force of operators, and to handle business with fair promptitude. But it is much like the prize fighter with his nose knocked askew and an eye gouged out, coming up with his battered face wreathed in smiles, to meet his antagonist in the next round. The Brotherhood say they are prepared for a long seige, and will remain firm to the end. Their strike has certainly been characterized by a commendable regard for the rights of others, and has almost universally received the support of the press of the country. In contests of this kind the temptation is always present to resort to violent and unlawful methods—a temptation that is often yielded to by those who fancy that injustice has been done them, as in the case of the great railroad strike two years ago. But thus far the telegraph operators have done nothing to weaken the sympathy which the great mass of the public has in their cause. Not an instance of intimidation has been reported, and the Company has not been compelled to exercise more than their ordinary watchfulness for the safety of their lines.

It is evident that there will be a long fight and a test of endurance. The strikers see that if they fail now, it means submission to one of the most despotic and merciless corporations in this country, and their noses will henceforth be closer to the grindstone. We do not believe in strikes, for usually they result in disaster to the laboring classes. Arbitration, compromise and concession on both sides, are infinitely better. A man is in no mood to talk "business," or argue for the good of himself or community, when his blood is up and his face is flushed with anger. A calmer state is more desirable. But this strike is exceptionable. The strikers are composed of intelligent men and women, who after a long course of patient training have fitted themselves for their occupation. It is constant, wearing work, with intense strain upon the nervous system, and with but slight opportunities for promotion. The pay was inadequate, with a downward tendency. In the meantime, the rich managers, drawing their immense dividends from watered stock, knowing that the telegraph has grown to be too much of a fabric in the social and commercial world to be dispensed with, have presumed too much upon the patience and endurance of their operators, and have treated them like menials and slaves. In this emergency a strike seemed to be the only remedy, and if the operators behave themselves as they have from the start they will deserve success, even though the business interests of the country should suffer temporarily, and a few bloated, surfeited capitalists should find the bottom dropping out of some of their pet schemes.

THE NEW AGE. Messrs. Manley H. Pike & Co., publishers of the *New Age*, in this city, have sold their newspaper establishment to Hon. Harris M. Plaisted and Chas. B. Morton, Esq.,—the former, we presume, to have editorial charge of the paper, and the latter to devote himself to its business interests. The paper has already passed into the hands of its new proprietors. Ex-Gov. Plaisted's journalistic experience is measured by a few months on the *Lewiston Gazette*, but he is a vigorous writer, and is prominent in the party of which he will make this a leading organ. Mr. Morton has been connected with the express company in this city for some twenty years, and is a gentleman of clerical habits and fine business capacity. When a mere youth these points came to the notice of Col. Osgood, who was in the office, and the result has shown that the selection was a good one. The retiring publishers and editors have given their readers a paper worthy their patronage. Besides its political department, it has contained much literary matter of a high character. We extend an affectionate farewell to the old proprietors, and a cordial greeting to the new.

Postage.

As we are shortly to enter into a new period of letter postage in the United States, a few glances backward and some statistics concerning postage may not be uninteresting. In 1639 the first post-office system was introduced and established for the colonies by the British Government, but it was a crude service. In 1672 a monthly post from Boston to New York was established. Benjamin Franklin was in 1733 appointed postmaster of Philadelphia and he held that office for twenty years, when he was appointed colonial postmaster-general, and under his administration was the first organized post-office system in this country. One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was the establishment of a postal service. During the first year of the establishment of the postal service by Congress, the number of postmasters reached seventy-five, and the total amount of postage received did not equal one half of the present yearly receipts of the Augusta post-office. The growth of this service is the growth of the country, and it is only keeping pace with our development in every other respect.

On the first day of the present month we had over forty-seven thousand postmasters in the United States, and there were employed in the handling of mail matter including postmasters, clerks, railway mail service, stage and steamboat mail service, over one hundred thousand persons, nearly one-sixth of the entire population of Maine. There were more than thirteen thousand mail routes at the commencement of the present fiscal year in the United States having an aggregate length of more than four hundred thousand miles. Upon more than one hundred thousand miles of these routes the mails are now daily transported by the cars at a speed varying from twenty to forty-five miles per hour. To go further into details and give a more definite idea of the business transacted by this great department of the government, there was paid out in the past year in the postal service over forty millions of dollars, and transported over a billion of letters, nearly five hundred millions of postal cards, over seven hundred millions of newspapers, over sixty millions of magazines, over four hundred millions of books, circulars, etc., and twenty-five millions of articles of merchandize. The expenses of our system of postal affairs, owing to our vast area and sparsely inhabited districts, are much greater than in the older countries where the area is small and densely populated. The department the past year was self-sustaining, but it will not be for some time hereafter owing to the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, which goes into effect the first of October next.

Prior to 1845 postage in this country was so much per mile. In that year commenced what is termed the era of cheap postage. From 1789 until 1816 the rates of postage were as follows: For a single letter (that is, one composed of a single piece of paper), under 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 and under 90 miles, 10 cents; over 90 and under 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and under 300 miles, 17 cents; over 300 and under 500 miles, 25 cents; the cost of carrying a letter from Savannah to New York in 1790 was 36¾ cents, and from Boston to New York about 17 cents. The mails between the latter places were carried on horseback, and the journey occupied three days in winter and two days in summer. In 1816 these rates were changed as follows: A single letter, not over 30 miles, 6¼ cents; over 30 and under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and under 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 and under 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. In 1847 the rates were again changed as follows: For a letter weighing not more than half an ounce, carried not over 300 miles, 5 cents. In 1851 Congress enacted that a letter weighing not more than half an ounce might be carried 3000 miles, if prepaid, for 3 cents, or for 5 cents, if not prepaid. For over 3000 miles, 6 cents, if prepaid, or 12 cents not prepaid; but, in 1852, the 12 was reduced to 10. In 1855 the rates were made to be 3 cents for all distances under 3000 miles; 10 cents for all over 3000 miles; postage to be prepaid in all cases. The present rates of letter postage were adopted in 1863, and have stood until the new rates were adopted last winter which go into effect October first, when the rate for letter postage to any part of the United States will be reduced to two cents for letters not weighing over one-half an ounce.

Though it is a long time since the post-office was established the postage stamp by which all postage is now paid is a modern invention. It is believed that the first stamp ever used in the United States was designated by E. A. Mitchell while he was postmaster at New Haven, Conn., 1847. In size and form it differed but very little from the present government stamp. It was printed on common paper and bore the words, "Paid, New Haven Post-office, 5 cents. E. A. Mitchell P. M." The stamp was made for the accommodation of the people of New Haven who complained of the delay sometimes occasioned by their being unable to prepay letters except in office hours. From this little affair we have now the popular postage stamps of the various denominations used. The first stamps issued by the government were in denominations of five and sixteen cents. In 1851 a series was issued consisting of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents, which was used until 1861, when another series of different designs and colors was adopted, but of the same respective denominations. The 2-cent stamp was issued July 1, 1863, to accommodate the local rate of postage. In March, 1869, the 6-cent stamp was substituted for the 5-cent one; but this arrangement did not give satisfaction, and in May, 1870, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents series were adopted. The postage due stamps were introduced on the 9th of May, 1879. They are used for collecting short-paid postage, and are of the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 30 and 50 cents. They are of a reddish brown color, and each one bears in its centre the figure representing its denomination; surrounding the figure is an oval of delicate lattice work. On the upper border of this oval are the words "postage due" in white letters, and on the lower border is the denominational letter in the same color. On each side of the oval are the letters "U. S." in small white shields. The highest priced stamp costs $60. It is used on large newspaper bundles only.

The method of printing postage stamps is also interesting. The impression is taken from steel plates, on which two hundred stamps are engraved, and the paper used is of a peculiar texture resembling that used in printing bank bills. After the sheets have been printed they are gummed. The gum used is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. After the sheets are thus prepared and dried and pressed in hydraulic presses they are cut in halves and each sheet, which is placed in the hands of postmasters, contains one hundred stamps; they are not perforated so they may be separated until after they are cut into sheets of one hundred stamps. The perforating is all done by machinery. The sheets, before they are sent to postmasters, during the different processes through which they pass, are counted eleven times, and so great is the care taken in counting that not a single sheet has been lost.

So vast is this business that it could not be carried on by private enterprise, and it has been so necessary to the wants and pleasures of mankind that the world could not dispense with the system. One hundred years ago our mail system was in its primitive state, but to-day it is not equalled by any nation of the world. One hundred years ago the mail was transported by mounted messengers, but to-day it is carried with marvellous speed by the iron horse. In every hamlet, town and city post-offices are now located from which mail matter can be mailed to all parts of the world, and so perfect are the arrangements that letters are seldom lost in transmission and invariably reach their destination.

THE COMING STATE FAIR. A careful perusal of the premium list of the Maine State Agricultural Society attests the wisdom of the Trustees of the Society. We notice a disposition in some quarters to criticise the officers because in the special trotting premiums a purse of $1000 is offered open to all horses wherever owned. Some urge that this premium should have been confined to Maine horses. We do not agree with them. It is not a premium for stock horses, or brood mares, but one of the premiums offered to draw a crowd to the Fair. It was intentionally made to include horses outside of Maine, and made large in order to induce some of the owners of the fast horses in the country to come to Maine and give our people an exhibition of speed. The purse will attract a fine field of horses and draw a large crowd of people to witness the contest. This Society has always permitted manufacturers of agricultural implements, wherever made, to compete for premiums offered, and it has never been the subject of censure for so doing. If we want a successful fair we should recognize all interests. Every opportunity should be given to have each interest thoroughly represented. We cannot exclude the horse nor overlook the cattle, nor neglect the sheep, swine, or poultry; we must not forget either the agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing interests. We think the trustees have exhibited great care in their premium offers, and if the Fair is blessed with good weather it cannot fail to be a great success. We predict for it a more successful exhibition in all respects than it has ever yet held. We learn that the trustees are to erect a building for ticket and business offices and a large building for the exhibition of agricultural implements.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. General Order No. 6 from the headquarters of the Department G. A. R., designates August 16th as the date of the semi-annual encampment at Maranocook. The object of the meeting is purely social, and all citizens friendly to the organization are cordially invited to attend. The Maine Veterans' Association of Massachusetts with the 2d Maine Cavalry, 14th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 28th Maine Regiments who meet at Farmington the 15th, will join the G. A. R.'s at Maranocook on the 16th, bringing a band with them from Massachusetts. One of the features of the day will be an address by Senator Frye, who has consented to be present. There will also be single scull races, punt, potato, sack and wheelbarrow races. In the evening there will be a bummers' convention and a dance. Maj. S. J. Gallagher of this city, has the matter in charge. The order announces a net gain of 1199 members during the first and second quarters of the present department year, and seven new posts established. With their increased numbers, the large re-enforcements from the Sons of Veterans and the Ladies' Relief Corps, and the presence of the above military organization, and from the whole-souled way in which the army boys conduct a reunion, it is easy to prophesy one of the largest turn-outs of the year at Maranocook.

SAVINGS BANKS. The State Bank Examiner has just completed his first semi-annual examination of the savings banks of this State, and reports them all in excellent condition. The total deposits of the fifty-four banks have increased from $29,503,889 71 to $30,147,703 73, but while this is the aggregate, several of the banks have suffered a decrease. The reserved fund of the banks has increased from $958,893 19 to $1,001,462 39. The total resources of the banks are invested in part as follows: United States bonds, $4,969,373 37, a decrease of $677,784 46; State of Maine bonds, $56,510, a decrease of $2365; railroad bonds, $2,857,437 36, an increase of $166,897, 43; bank stock, $1,489,451 83, an increase of $81 144; loans on mortgages of real estate, $5,157,098 29, a decrease of $23,274 27; loans on collaterals, $3,142,291 98; loans to municipalities and other corporations, $807,435 05; loans on names, $40,565 91; surplus above liabilities, $3,991,232 22. The real estate owned amounts to $1,205,873 48, and the cash on hand to $1,232,122, 02.

Mr. M. J. Metcalf of Monmouth, died at his home on Monday evening, after only a week's sickness of intermittent fever, at the age of 76 years. This was his first and only prostrating illness during his long life. Mr. Metcalf was a farmer and millman. The saw and grist mills which he operated were built by his wife's grandfather, in the midst of the wilderness, when Monmouth was but a hamlet of a few houses. They descended to his wife's father, and thence to himself. His life has been a most stirring and active one. He was a great worker, never allowing himself leisure. Probably no man in Monmouth will be more missed, as he was actively interested in every moral, religious and business enterprise. As member of the Congregationalist church, he bore more than one-half the expenses of the church in his town. He had been honored repeatedly by his town with official positions, and represented it in the legislature. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom is assistant editor of Blackwood's Magazine.

MAINE DENTAL SOCIETY. The Maine Dental Association met last week in Portland. Dr. F. G. Danforth of Norridgewock was elected chairman, and Dr. F. L. Wood of Eastport, proposed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. C. Bryant of Pittsfield; Vice President, Dr. J. W. Curtis of Brunswick; Secretary, Dr. O. B. Braun of Portland; Treasurer, Dr. E. J. Roberts of this city; Librarian, Dr. D. W. Fellows of Portland; Executive Committee, G. W. Twitchell of Fairfield; E. Baron of Portland; G. F. Eames of Bucksport; D. W. Fellows of Portland, and O. P. Sawyer of Dexter. A paper on the physiological Relationship of Teeth, was read by Dr. E. J. Roberts of this city. It was discussed by Drs. Eames and Fillebrown. There was a general discussion on anaesthetics. At the afternoon session papers were read by Dr. C. W. Davis of this city and Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Fairfield.

The public feel greatly relieved at hearing the last of the Tewksbury alms house investigation. That has closed, and the committee are divided on the final decision. The majority of the committee have made a report to the legislature, taking the ground that the institution has been well conducted, and that the investigation has failed to sustain the serious charges made by Gov. Butler. The minority, four in number, take the opposite ground, and that the charges have been fully sustained. Life is almost too short to read the reports, and we deem it unkind to ask our readers to peruse them. Witnesses whose testimony has not been impeached, have shown that the conduct of the alms house has been a disgrace to the civilization of Massachusetts; but the idea has gained ground that the investigation has been lengthened out for purely personal and political motives, until the public has lost all interest in it, and gladly dismiss it from their attention.

Martin Milmore, the eminent Irish sculptor, died in Boston, last week, aged 40 years. Among his more noted works, in addition to the column on the Common, are statues of Gen. Thayer at West Point, founder of the Military academy; Gen. Berry of Rockland, Me.; the "Lion of Lucerne," at Waterville, Me., executed for Colby University; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Erie, Pennsylvania; statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson, ordered by Mr. Thomas Appleton of Boston, and others. Mr. Milmore's last work was a bust by Daniel Webster ordered by the State of New Hampshire for the State House at Concord. This work is still in clay.

Private letters have been received from Rev. Dr. Field's party of Bangor, announcing their safe arrival in Liverpool after a highly auspicious trip. The sea was very smooth throughout the passage and none of the party were seasick. Dr. Field writes he has seen rougher water frequently between that city and Rockland than was encountered by them at any time during this trip. There was no storm or any fall of rain but the weather was delightful throughout the entire passage.

A portion of the U. S. Senate committee on Foreign Relations, came to Portland on on Tuesday, for the purpose of investigation concerning the menhaden fishery. The members present on Tuesday were Hon. E. G. Lapham of New York, chairman, Hon. Wilkinson Call, Florida, Mr. C. B. Lapham, clerk, and E. J. Babcock, stenographer. Mr. Macdonald, of the Fish Commission, was also present.

The people of Winthrop will give the remnants of the old Third Maine a right royal reception on the occasion of their annual reunion in that town on the 15th of August. There will be a business meeting in the forenoon, an excursion to Maranocook in the afternoon, and a banquet with speeches in the evening.

A FATEFUL YEAR. During the first six months of 1883, 2895 persons lost their lives by accident, as reported by the telegraph, in various parts of the world. The largest number of such fatal disasters occurred during the month of January, 966. The other months show the following death record from this cause: February, 360; March, 423; April, 551; May, 254; June, 341. This list only includes the large happenings which involved fatal results, and does not cover accidents whereby only one or two persons lost their lives. Were the latter included the number would probably be doubled. The causes are found in floods, fires, landslides, snow-slides, storms at sea, and storms on land, lightning strokes, boiler explosions, earthquakes, tornadoes, railway collisions, &c. Strange as it may seem, the exploding boiler heads the list in point of individual causes, though the fatalities were not so numerous as in other directions. The more notable disasters are the burning of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, in which 59 lives were lost; the burning of a circus building in Poland, involving the death of 270 persons; the wreck of the Cimbria, drowning 398; the Diamond mine disaster, entombing 77 men; the March gales on the English coast wrecking 135 fishermen; avalanches from Mt. Ararat, burying 150 persons; the cyclone in the South, by which 250 lives were lost; and the panic at the theatre in Sunderland, Eng., wherein 197 children were crushed to death. The 2895 lives were sacrificed in 147 different disasters. Doubtless our facilities for gathering news in this fast age leads us to suppose that the number of catastrophes is much greater for this period than formerly, but it is not probably a correct idea. Great accidents impress themselves upon our mind, while common ones are soon lost to view. Still the death rate from this source is large enough to command expressions of surprise when all are grouped together by the careful statistician. Insidious disease is not the only manner of ending the earthly career of many inhabitants of this earthly sphere, and in the midst of life, health and strength a great number of persons are hastily taken from this stage of existence to another.

CRUSHED AND DROWNED. On Tuesday evening a terrible calamity occurred at North Point, Trivoli, an excursion resort on the Patapsco, ten miles from Baltimore. An excursion was given under the management of a Catholic church, on the barge "Cottage City." She had taken down 500 persons, and was on her last trip. As the boat reached the pier, the excursionists knowing this was the only boat, dashed along the pier until they were stopped by the gate near the steamer. Some noisy youths tried to climb over the gate, and a man and a boy seated themselves on a rail with their legs hanging. A too sudden movement caused the rail to break and the two men were thrown into the water. A sudden commotion followed the result, but before it had even taken shape to save them there was a sudden crash and chorus of shrieks. Splinters flew in every direction, and about 200 people were struggling among broken timbers in eight feet of water. The noise and cries were so loud that the watermen heard them two miles away. Those who witnessed the scene state that it was sickening. The moon had gone down, and the only light was that shed by the feeble coal lamps. Some of the rescuers took the barge lanterns and set them on the wharf: Two of them exploded and added fresh terror to the scene. Those on the decks of the barge threw life-preservers, stools and benches into the water. These struck a great many on the head and knocked them insensible. Others let down planks and ropes. An indescribable hopelessness and terror reigned. Shrieks, curses, groans, cries for God to save them, and heartrending prayers for help were heard. The darkness impeded help being rendered by those who jumped into the water. Seventy-eight dead bodies were recovered at last accounts.

MERCANTILE WRECKS. The approximate figures of failures over the entire country for the half year ending June 30th, which have been compiled by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., indicate a very marked increase both in number and extent of liabilities, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Thus, for the first six months of 1881, the failures were 2862; the first six months of 1882, 3597; while for the first half of 1883 the failures amount to 4637. The amount of liabilities shows an even greater increase. In 1881 the liabilities of the parties failing in the first six months were $40,000,000; in 1882 liabilities were $50,000,000, while in the first six months of 1883 they amounted to $66,000,000. The increase of liabilities in the last half year is, of course, attributable largely to the speculative failures in the West; but even deducting indebtedness springing from this cause, the number of failures and the increase in liabilities is very marked. It is noticeable, however, that during the second quarter of the year, these mercantile disasters have been much less in number than in the first quarter, during which the bulk of the increase occurs, so that it is possible the worst part of the year has been got over. The reports as to the business outlook from ninety-seven trade centres indicate a more hopeful feeling as to the future.

A GREAT COTTON CROP. The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which is high authority on the subject, presents its carefully prepared annual estimates of the American cotton crop for the current year, the result of which is rather surprising, as the aggregate expected is 7,100,000 bales, being half a million bales more than the great crop of 1880 and 1881, which was the largest ever known, and 1,600,000 bales more than last year's crop. Of course it will be said that this is only a speculative estimate put forth to cheapen the price of cotton as it is about to come into market. But we should not ourselves be disposed to quote this estimate if we were not able to inform our readers of the fact that all the preceding estimates annually put forth respecting the cotton crop by the same journal have proved correct. Moreover the capacity of the cotton region of our Gulf States is not only equal to the production of such a crop, but taken altogether, the American cotton districts have been shown by experienced planters to have a capacity for producing much more cotton than all the markets of the civilized world require at this time or could possibly consume, even if there were no other sources of supply competing with our own in the commercial world.

THE PEACH OUTLOOK. Reports from the peach growing sections continue to be most favorable, both as to the size and quality of the fruit and also as to the quantity of the crop, which is now estimated to be about 3,000,000 baskets. The handling of the crop is the chief source of anxiety now, for the fruit may be said to have gone over the dangerous period. Last season there was much irregularity in the trains. The peach trains are made up during the day in the peninsula, leaving in the evening, and should arrive in Boston early on the second morning, the time of running being 38 hours. The first train is expected to run about the end of the first week in August, and the trains will then be run regularly for about six weeks, depending largely on the weather. During last season the trains averaged from 20 to 40 cars, and the largest train consisted of 61 cars. Dealers have received assurances from the railroads that the peach trains shall be despatched with promptness and put through in good shape. Boston is the distributing point in this peach trade for all New England as it is in all other fruit, and the trade is only limited to the capacity of the facilities of handling.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States in June, 1883, and in the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1883, as compared with similar exports in the corresponding months of the preceding year, were as follows: June, 1883, $11,545,936; June, 1882, $9,270,126; six months ended June 30, 1883, $85,148,935; six months ended June 30, 1882, $64,856,930; twelve months ended June 30, 1883, $202,971,491; twelve months ended June 30, 1882, $177,001,396. This is a good outlook and as long as we can continue to have our exports so largely exceed our imports we shall continue on the road of prosperity.

"Johnson," the pacing horse, made a mile in 2.11¾, in Chicago, Thursday. He succeeds to the rank held by "Little Brown Jug." He is the property of C. A. Mather, of Berlin, Wis., and Mr. Smith of Milwaukee, and is a fine looking bay gelding 6 years old, standing 15 hands 3 inches high, and possessing an intelligent looking head and good sound limbs. He is by Bashaw Golddust, and out of a mare by Alexander's Edwin Forest. In a public trial of speed at the Central Driving Park last fall he paced a mile in 2:18.

Hon. Wm. Elder, M. P., provincial secretary and editor of the St. John *Telegraph*, died suddenly Tuesday.

City News.

Adjutant General Beale has issued an order, directing that the annual encampment of the Maine Volunteer Militia for this year, be held in this city for four days, beginning on Tuesday, the twenty-first of August.——The Steamer Islander is proving a very popular boat for travellers and excursionists. She is a fast sailer and is a very handsome and convenient boat, and we are very glad to know that the public are liberally patronizing her.——A pumping station for the purpose of supplying the Insane Hospital with water from the the river in case of a drouth, has been established on the river bank just below the Hospital buildings. A brick pumping house has been erected from which a water pipe has been extended to the reservoir. The water is taken from the center of the river so that it is free from impurities. A full water supply is thus assured for the Hospital under all circumstances.——Mr. Horace Williams has been spending a few days at his homestead. He is in excellent health and his many friends were very glad to receive his cordial greeting. Mr. Williams is President of several railroads, and he is one of the most successful railroad men of the west.——Mr. Orville D. Lambard, will cut upon the Lambard farm about 125 tons of hay.——The full crop at the Hospital this year is 150 tons.——Capt. Thomas Mitchell, cut 50 tons from 30 acres. When he purchased this farm a few years ago the same land cut about 12 to 15 tons.——Rev. Mr. Tilden has commenced on his vacation, and it will continue through August, his church being closed the most of the time. He will spend the season at Squirrel Island.——Mr. W. N. Soule of this city, is the champion fisherman at Hammond's Grove. When others turn despairingly from the "waste of waters," his nets are always full.——Mr. W. G. Fifield exhibits a Golden Russet apple that he found in his haying field, which had been there all winter, and which is in an excellent state of preservation.——Farmers in this vicinity will generally close up haying this week. The weather on the whole has been rather "catching." No one complains of a short crop, but we do hear some talk of "over-production."——The summer term of school at Leavitt's Corner, District No. 18, has closed. The following are the scholars who were not absent one day during the term: Frank Baker, Carrie Fletcher, Winfield Gilley, Daniel Hewins, Scott Hewins, Frankie Hewins, Georgie Pierce, Beckie Young, Lilla Young, May Young, Sadie Young, Flossie Young four years old. Those absent only one day: Johnnie Church, Frankie Young.——Preparations are being made to burn a kiln of brick in the Edwards Manufacturing Co.'s yard about the first of August. Three hundred thousand bricks are already in place in the kiln, and one hundred thousand more will be added. A second kiln will be burned in this yard before the expiration of the season. This company has just completed one double tenement on Bond street, and have the foundation laid for another.——The grand soldiers' reunion, which is to be held in this city the last of August, will bring together some three hundred veterans.——Charles Grover lost the end of one finger in a buzz planer at Wyman's mill on Friday.——The new bell for the engine house on Bridge street, has arrived, and is being put in position. It weighs five hundred pounds.——There are fourteen prisoners in Kennebec jail at the present time. The terrace work in the yard gives an added beauty to this fine structure.——The Governor and Executive Council will hold a meeting on Tuesday next.——The great Inter-Ocean Show comes into town this morning, the street parade occurring at ten o'clock.——Mr. John Robbins has sold his harness establishment to Doughty Brothers.——Greenlief Haskell has been fined $10 and costs for cruelty to a horse. He appealed.——The upper story of Capt. Nash's new printing house is to be occupied by Mr. J. W. Estes as a harness shop.——Mr. C. K. Partridge exhibits green corn plucked from his garden. He is a skillful manipulator of the soil.——Something of the power and influence of the farmer may be gathered from observing the deserted appearance of our streets when the farmers are engaged in the haying fields.——Superintendent Fletcher, of Auburn, is spending a few weeks at his old home in this city, and has stripped off his coat and been active in the haying field. He is deeply interested in his work of supervision. He has recently declined a $2000 call to the Principalship of one of the largest normal schools in the West.——Nathaniel Noyes, of this city, master carpenter, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the classical school building at Presque Isle.——We are glad to learn that St. Mark's Home for Aged Women, on Winthrop street in this city, is to be greatly enlarged and improved. The stable is to be removed to the rear, the ell to be raised to two stories, with a handsome easterly elevation, and the main house, outside and inside, entirely overhauled, renovated, and beautified. Rooms for the ladies are to be provided on both floors of the ell, those on the lower floor to be assigned to the more enfeebled, who are unable easily to ascend stairs. These enlargements and improvements will give the managers of this noble benefaction additional room which has been greatly needed, besides adding to the attractions of the edifice itself. These improvements will cost some $5000, and will be made the present season.——Yesterday forenoon, a sad accident occurred on E. Stone & Co.'s wharf, while workmen were unloading coal from the schooner "Mary Eliza." The cross tree of the vessel broke to which the hoisting gearing was attached, which caused the huge bucket to strike the staging upon which two men and a boy were at work. The staging fell, and with it the men to the deck of the vessel. Andrew Nicholas had an ankle badly crushed and broken; Frank Hart received bruises, but nothing serious; and the boy, Bushee, escaped without injury. No blame attaches to E. Stone & Co., on account of the accident.——A. B. Bowler, formerly of Somerville, was yesterday arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Smith, and taken to Portland, charged with taking from a pensioner the sum of $400 for making up evidence on which the ex-soldier procured a pension. There are also other charges against him.——Mr. O. D. Lambard, on the well known Lambard farm, east side of the river, has this season cut twenty-five tons of hay from ten acres.

RIVERS AND HARBORS. The Chief Engineers of the army has received the annual report of General Blunt, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in Maine and New Hampshire. Following is an abstract of the report relating to Maine:

Lubec Channel—Total amount appropriated so far, $129,900; original project, a channel 12 feet deep and 200 feet wide; present intention, to make it deeper and wider; amount necesary to carry out the second intention, so as to make it three feet deeper and proportionately wider, $113,000; recommendation that $40,000 be appropriated next winter; 172,018 cubic yards were dredged out last year.

Mooseabec Bar, Jonesport—Total amount appropriated, $20,000; project, a channel 14 feet deep, 100 feet wide and 1900 feet long; amount necessary to carry out the project, $20,000; recommendation that it be appropriated next winter; the channel is now 85 feet wide. The pending contract will add 65 feet to this width.

Belfast Harbor—Total amount appropriated, $25,000; project, dredging and blasting shoals and ledges so as to give a depth of 10 feet in front of the wharves; project completed in 1879; amount on hand unexpended, $3000.

Rockland Harbor—Total amount appropriated, $60,000; project, two breakwaters to defend this harbor of refuge; amount necessary to complete the project, $550,000; recommendation that $75,000 be appropriated next winter.

Richmond Harbor, Kennebec River—Total amount appropriated $2000; project, to widen and deepen the channel so as to make it of navigable width and 10 feet deep; completed.

Cathance River—Total amount appropriated, $21,000; project, to remove bars.

Gut of Bath—Total amount appropriated, $45,150; project, to deepen the channel; completed.

Portland Harbor—Total amount appropriated, $343,351.04; project, to deepen the channel and construct breakwaters; $75,000 needed to complete the project, by dredging at the middle ground; recommendation that the amount be appropriated next winter; funds will be exhausted on August 31, 1883.

Kennebunk River—Amount appropriated, $21,000; project to improve the channel with piers; completed.

Isaac Sanborn of Waterville and Hebron M. Wentworth of Gardiner, were on Monday last discharged from all their debts provable in the Insolvency Court.

The Northport *Sea Breeze*, published by Brackett, at Northport, during the summer season, has been doubled in size, and is as fresh and pure as a breath from old Ocean.

Fred Douglass is at the Poland Springs, and attracts considerable attention.

Kennebec County News.

We are surprised to hear a report that the County Commissioners contemplate the enlargement of the Court House. Unquestionably the building needs some repairs, and such as are needed of course should be made. It needs new water closets, more and better sewerage and some other repairs, but we do not believe a general enlargement of the building is demanded. We have a good plain, substantial building, with a fine court room, and large convenient rooms in which to transact the business of the county. This county is not increasing in population and certainly the litigation is not as great as it was years ago, and this is to the credit of our people. The county will soon be out of debt and we hope it will remain so. We do not want any costly county buildings; the taxes of the county are high enough, and we should endeavor to decrease not increase them. The County Commissioners, before they take this step, should carefully consult the people of the county whose servants they are. We do not believe our Commissioners, who are careful, prudent men, will act rashly in this matter, and we cannot credit the rumor that they contemplate making extreme changes, costing as they inevitably will, many thousands of dollars. We are not backward in advocating the expenditure of money for all needed public purposes, but we are decidedly opposed, as we believe the people of this county are, to the erection of palaces in which to transact business. All that is needed to furnish good, comfortable rooms, for the public business, should be expended, but not one dollar for needless luxuries, should be the motto of the commissioners.——A North Vassalboro correspondent writes: "The apple crop in this vicinity is a total failure. Some orchards of one hundred trees have not a bushel of apples on them. The cause is not known."——The insurance companies have settled with Col. Bangs of Waterville, for the loss on his mill,—building, machinery and stock—paying him $13,260. It is not likely that the mill will be rebuilt in that place, but if Col. B. should dispose of the land on which the old mill stands to the Lockwood Co., and relinquish his lease of water power, he may put up a steam mill on the line of the railroad, at the head of the Falls.——A grand picnic under the auspices of Cutler Post, G. A. R., were held at Deer Park Grove, National Soldiers' Home, on Tuesday. Amusements of different kinds were furnished by the management. The Home Band gave a grand concert.——Hon. George H. Andrews of Monmouth, County Commissioner, has submitted to a difficult surgical operation in the removal of a large stone from the bladder. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. Weeks of the Maine Medical School. Mr. Andrews, however, continues in quite feeble health.——Hon. Emery O. Bean, Judge of Probate, while moving a sleigh in his barn, fell some eight feet, from a scaffold, and came near breaking a leg. As it is, he received some severe bruises, the effects of which he will feel for some time.——An order has passed the city council of Gardiner, exempting from taxation for ten years, the buildings, machinery and stock for a shoe-factory, which is proposed to be established at the corner of Summer and Bridge streets, in that city.——On Monday, Mrs. John Reaniels of South Gardiner, fell from the door-step and broke one of her ribs. She received a number of bruises.——There are over one hundred vessels now loading with ice, in the Kennebec river.——A "sacred" concert was given at Lake Maranocook last Sunday, at which polkas were played, and the song "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," was sung. The "hymn" "Hey, jim along, jim along, Josey," was omitted.——At the annual meeting of the Kennebec Wire Works Co., in Hallowell, the following named persons were elected officers: President, J. W. Stickney; Secretary, Geo. R. Smith; Treasurer, J. W. Stickney; Directors, J. W. Stickney, Elisha Towle, Wm. H. Bailey, Jas. H. Leigh.

Editor's Table.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August has a variety of articles especially suited to summer reading. The opening illustrated paper, "A Holiday on French Rivers," by Theodore Child, is an account of a boating excursion down the Yonne and the Seine to Rouen, and besides giving charming description of the scenery and towns, contains much interesting information in regard to the inland navigation and commerce of Northern France.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the Public Schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operate to make bread dear, and maintain that they should be repressed by law, as being flagrantly in opposition to public policy.

We have just received from the publishers a book with the above title, giving the humorous experiences of a Bad Boy in Europe. We have read humorous books before, but never have we had a book which contained so much humor in every page. Price, paper cover, 25 cents; bound in cloth, 60 cents, and it will be sent to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, by J. S. OGILVIE & CO., Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

THE CROP PROSPECTS. The *New England Homestead* states that a summary of its correspondence shows that the work of haying throughout New England has been much delayed by frequent showers, which, however, have not been sufficient to injure the growing crops of all kinds, which never were better at this season. Eastern Connecticut, especially some sections of Windham county, is an exception, pasturage and growing crops there being in want of rain. More than an average rye crop is being harvested. Tobacco in the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys promises remarkably well, and corn and potatoes promise a heavy yield in all the New England States. Early potatoes turn out well and sell at 90 cents to $1.25 a bushel, and other early products are giving heavy returns. Berries and fruits are more profitable than in average seasons. The peach crop promises well in southern New England, but apples have largely fallen from the trees, and the crop will be small. July pasturage has not been better for years, and consequently there is a large flow of milk and continued depression in the market for dairy products.

GRANGE NOTES. The Somerset County Grange is arranging for a big time at Hayden Lake, August 8th, and the officials of the State Grange are to be there.

Honesty Grange, No. 83, Morrill, is one of the live, practical Granges of Waldo County. They own a hall 28x50 with a store underneath, the same size; hold weekly meetings, and discuss the various topics that are claiming the attention of leading farmers everywhere; while for a right good social time, or Harvest Feast, we think they cannot be excelled. This Grange has been engaged in co-operative trade ever since its organization, the last two or three years with a full line of goods and a yearly trade of between $8,000 and $9,000. J. R. Mears is Supt. of the store. The membership of the Grange is 90. Master, D. O. Bowen, Secretary, J. K. Dickey.

MASONIC STATISTICS. Hon. Josiah H. Drummond in his report to the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1883, gives the number of Masons in the United States and Canada at 579,826, against 566,149 last year, a gain of 13,677. This shows a gain of about 2½ per cent., the first since 1877, when it stood at 602,089. The Masons are now ahead of 1874, but not up to 1875, and are once more on the up grade. The raised this year are 28,374, against 22,839 last year. The suspensions for non-payment of dues have fallen off and stand 14,549 against 15,750. This is really more encouraging, Mr. Drummond remarks, than the increase of initiates.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispensable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a good profit in supplying the large demand, but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc., which would otherwise spoil. Address The Humiston Food Preserving Co., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is designed to meet the wants of those who need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy. $1 a bottle; six for $5.

PARTRIDGE BROS'. drug store is the best place and safest place to buy pure and reliable medicines and all goods in the drug line at reasonable prices. Their U. S. Gold Ointment is having a big sale, having been found to be a specific cure for humors, pimples, scaly eruptions, itching piles and all skin diseases.

Ayer's Ague Cure is strictly a vegetable preparation, harmless, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

Items of Maine News.

Jacob Milliken, of Scarboro, is nearly 100 years old.

W. W. Thomas, Jr., has left Portland for his Swedish Mission.

W. H. Harvey, of Kingman, has received a patent on a mosquito guard.

A Belfast man drives a horse which he claims to be 32 years old, having owned the animal from a colt.

The Sixth Maine Regiment Veteran Association will hold its annual reunion at Dover, Wednesday, August 29th.

The wheel mill of the Warren Powder Works blew up at two o'clock Friday afternoon. Damage $1,500. No one injured.

The oldest person in Sagadahoc county is Mrs Ephraim Farrar, a colored woman who resides at North Bath. She was 102 last May.

The lobster catch thus far this season has been small along the Maine coast. Some fishermen have been arrested for evading the new law.

Dr. J. M. Cummings, one of Portland's oldest homoeopathic physicians, died at his residence on Park street, Friday, after a week's illness, the result of a severe cold.

Several houses were burglarized last week in Kennebunk. The miscreants made the biggest haul at Oliver Perkins' house, from which $150 and a watch were taken.

The Central Maine Trotting Circuit announce races in Lewiston, August 8th; Norway 15th; Farmington 22d; Skowhegan 28th. Two days in each place. A purse of $1,000 is offered.

The house, ell and barn owned and occupied by Atwood Moody of North Waldoboro, were totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning with nearly all the contents, including clothing. Insured for $1500.

Mr. Jesse B. Stanton of Poland, died instantly, in his field, about 5 o'clock, Thursday night; cause, heart disease. The deceased was one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens.

A party under the charge of Mr. Longfellow, of the U. S. Coast Survey, have arrived at Winter Harbor, Gouldsboro, and are going to complete the survey previously commenced in that vicinity.

Mr. George B. Gray of North Anson, last year raised eight thousand lbs. of hops for which he was offered at one time ninety cents a pound. Mr. Gray's other crops panned out in about the same ratio.

Monday at Chapman Plantation, twelve miles from Presque Isle, John Swanback and John Hanson got in a quarrel about a fence. Each got his gun and both fired at about the same time. Swanback shot Hanson in the breast and Hanson shot Swanback in the arm. Hanson died in ten minutes.

One morning last week when Mr. D. L. Stewart of St. David, near Calais, went to examine his bear traps, he found a year old cub in each of them. Before he could secure them the old bear came out of the woods and attacked him. Being unarmed, he retreated in good order to his house, where he procured a rifle, and returning to his traps succeeded in capturing the old bear and two cubs.

There was the most terrific thunder storm in Guilford and vicinity Saturday evening the 14th, that has ever been known there. Several inches of rain fell in the brief space of less than an hour, the roads were gullied out, cellars filled with water, the railroad track damaged, etc. It will cost some $200 dollars to repair the highway in Guilford village.

A building, consisting of a store below and a tenement above, at South Auburn, belonging to Ellen M. Martin, was burned last week. The building and stock of groceries were a total loss. It is reported that about one thousand dollars in cash was burned, being money belonging to Mrs. Martin and her sister. The building and contents were insured for $1800.

The six-year-old daughter of Samuel Hartford of Berwick, was found dead Friday afternoon in S. P. Brackett's dooryard. She had been playing about a wagon, which was standing on the edge of a cellar way, and it is supposed, that in attempting to get into it, she set it in motion, as she was found at the bottom of the cellar way with one of the wheels resting on her chest.

The Mayo woolen mill at Foxcroft, which has been shut down for a short time, has again been started up. Sixty hands are employed. A large force of men will at once begin the work of building an addition to the mill 40x80 feet. When this work is completed, the capacity of the mill will be doubled. Six sets of woolen machines are now used and these will be increased to twelve.

Thursday afternoon, Johnnie, a six year old son of Mr. George Moulton, Jr., had a very narrow escape from drowning at the K. & L. railroad slip in Bath. The boy while seated on a step used to gain the top of the piling, accidentally fell through a sluice just inside the row of piling into the water. Mr. Carver, mate of the steamer City of Rockland, plunged overboard, swam to the boy, and saved him.

E. N. Shaw and C. B. Haskell & Co., of Pittsfield, are putting up a block opposite Union Hall to be occupied for harness shop and printing office respectively. It will add very much to the general appearance of the place. Dr. E. C. Bryant is building near the Maine Central Institute. His house and stable when completed will be both odd and ornamental. Mr. George A. Runnels is also building a neat cottage.

Owing to the reunion of all the Maine troops at Maranocook on August 16th, and as much better facilities for railroad transportation can be had on that day—as trains will be run from all parts of the State, and as many of the Comrades belonging to the G. A. R. may want to go with their respective Posts, it was thought advisable by the Committee to change the date of the reunion of the 4th Maine Battery from the 15th to the 16th day of August. No change in arrangements, except date.

The Veteran Association composed of the 2d Maine Cavalry, and the 14th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 28th Infantry Regiments will hold its Annual Re-Union at Farmington, August 14th and 15th. The exercises will consist of Camp Fire Tuesday evening, Business meeting and Parade, Wednesday A. M.; Banquet, Addresses, &c., in the afternoon, and Promenade Concert and Ball in the evening. The hospitality of the citizens will be extended to the members, and entertainment will be furnished free to all who desire it. Arrangements have been made with railroads for one fare for the round trip.

John Warren of Biddeford, who attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night the 15th, by hanging, died from the effects of the act Wednesday morning of last week, and was buried in Steep Falls, Thursday. An insignificant carpet tack was the cause of his tragical end. About a year ago, Mr. Warren accidentally ran a tack into his hand. The result was blood poisoning, and the use of his arm was lost. This interfered with his daily work so seriously as to keep him in a state of settled despondency, and some minor accidents of recent occurrence drove him to the conclusion that life was not worth living.

The Annex at Kineo, containing 38 rooms, is now ready to receive guests, and every room has been spoken for. This building also contains the store with stock of goods. There has been built a boarding house 26x70, which accommodates the large force of workmen employed there. Three cottages also have been built, a workshop, ice house, boat house, etc. Work has commenced upon the large hotel which is to be erected there within the next twelve months, there being employed upon it now some 80 men. The foundation has been completed, and the woodwork of the structure has been commenced. The lumber is all being sawed at a new mill erected there for that purpose.

During a heavy thunder shower last week, the house of Chas. Ware, Whitefield, was struck by lightning, and Mr. Ware was instantly killed. The lightning came down the chimney, tearing a hole in the roof, knocking off plastering and laths. In the upper part of the house six persons were sleeping, none of whom were injured, except that one girl had her hair set on fire, which she extinguished with her hands. In a sleeping room on the lower floor, Mr. Ware and his wife and child were in bed. His wife was on the side to the wall and the child in the middle. Neither of them were injured, but Mr. Ware was killed.

During the heavy shower of the 12th inst., the house of Mr. Joseph Haynes in South Parsonsfield, was struck by lightning. The lightning passed down the chimney into the sitting-room, and from there it passed into nearly every room in the house, doing considerable damage, but luckily injuring no one, although the family was gathered in the sitting-room. In this room a glass dish containing shells, sitting on the mantle shelf, was thrown across the room and the dish not even cracked. A gun leaning in a corner of one of the rooms was struck, and the stock broke in many pieces. There was no fire set, although every room was filled with smoke.

Items of General News.

The international rifle contest at Wimbledon, England, Friday and Saturday, was won by the British team by 46 points.

Chief Justice Waite, on his way to the Yellowstone Park, was thrown from a horse and so badly shaken up that he has returned home.

The Manchester Iron & Steel Company of Pittsburg, Pa., made an assignment Friday to W. W. Martin, of Allegheny City, and Henry Stanton of New York.

The New Hampshire senatorial contest has continued all the week without practical result. Harry Bingham, Democrat, has led the Republican candidates.

On Monday afternoon, a gale unroofed the Madison, Gilsey and Howard hotels at Asbury Park, N. J. Carriages were upset and wrecked, and a man was blown out to sea in a boat and drowned.

Under the directions of the Postmaster-General a Post Office Inspector with several U. S. Deputy Marshals, raided Boyd's private letter express Friday and seized 4,000 letters, deposited in that concern for transmission about town.

The Department of State has telegraphed the U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz to advise all vessels bound to Southern ports in the United States to stop at Ship Island for inspection in order to avoid being sent there from the port of destination by the health authorities.

Logan McKee, a persistent office-seeker, was introduced to the President the other day, by Phil Thompson, when the President responded, "I have been introduced to Mr. McKee fifty or sixty times, and his face is as familiar to me as the walls of the White House."

A young woman of eighteen, a bride of four months, committed suicide in Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, by taking Paris green. The cause was jealousy of her husband, for which there was apparently no foundation. The husband's reason was temporarily shaken by the tragedy.

John L. Hechmer, for the past five years Supreme Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, and who was defeated for re-election in May last, left for Europe Sunday night. His shortage so far as ascertained is from $30,000 to $60,000. His bond for $50,000 is regarded as worthless.

Terrible news comes from Cairo. The official figures give the number of deaths from cholera in that city, Saturday as 301, while a special to a London paper says the actual number of deaths was 600. The coffins of the victims are said to be covered with only a few inches of earth. Deaths in other places were also numerous. There were 300 deaths on Monday.

A terrible accident occurred at a blast furnace in Geddes, N. Y., Monday afternoon, by which eight men lost their lives. They entered the furnace to construct a new lining when the old lining fell upon them, killing them instantly. A hundred tons of bricks and mortar fell upon them. The victims were married and had families.

E. W. Holbrook & Co., New York, cotton goods manufacturers and converters of cotton goods, made an assignment Friday. Liabilities are about $725,000 with preferences amounting to $670,000. Their losses from manufacturing exceed $350,000, which has been somewhat increased by outside transactions. The failure was a very great surprise in every department of trade.

A special from Dubuque, Iowa, says: This city and vicinity was visited Saturday morning by the most destructive wind and rain storm of the season. Trees were uprooted, and many barns and fences demolished. Trains were delayed by washouts, and the telegraph lines suffered considerably. The greatest damage was done to the grain, however, and thousands of acres were beaten flat.

A riotous affair occurred at St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church, N. Y., recently. About five months ago Rev. Frank Charani was appointed to assist Rev. John Pitass. The former made a crusade against the liquor curse, which did not meet the approval of Pitass. A row ensued, and last Sunday one of the priests was hissed on coming into church. The edifice was cleared; the police interfered, and were assailed with missiles. Ten arrests were made.

The Grand Army reunion at Denver, Col., thus far has been fully equal to expectations. The commander-in-chief had invited a number of delegations to meet him at Omaha, Sunday, and go to Denver, and the invitation was responded to by delegates from Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. The escort of the commander-in-chief occupied 30 Union Pacific coaches and sleepers. Ten car loads of Grand Army delegates were forwarded via the Union Pacific, Saturday evening, and about as many more went Sunday evening.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, who took passage on the steamer City of Washington at Vera Cruz for New York, and was taken with yellow fever, compelling removal to shore while the vessel was at Havana, died from the disease Friday evening. Gen. Ord was born in Cumberland, Md., on October 19, 1818, and he entered the artillery service in 1830, after passing through the Military Academy. From that time until December 18, 1880, he was in active service. During the war of the rebellion he rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army and held a commission as brevet major general in the volunteer service.

A special from Denver states that a hostile meeting occurred at Denver City, Thursday, between Ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor (formerly of Maine) and James Bush, the brother of William H. Bush, Tabor's former friend and partner. James Bush keeps a livery stable. Tabor owns an opera-house. A saloon keeper who is one of Tabor's tenants, permitted Bush to stand a hack in front of the saloon. The Ex-Senator objected. Bush called on him to protest, but Tabor refused to talk with him. Bush then gave Tabor a tongue lashing, and the latter, believing his life to be in danger, called the police to protect him. William Bush has a suit against Tabor for $100,000, and the latter thinks Bush will kill him on the slightest provocation.

The News' Laredo special says: Doctor Campbell, American Consul at Monterey, arrived in Laredo on the 15th inst., leaving the consulate in charge of Rev. Mr. Shaw. Dispatches have been received, addressed officially to Consul Campbell, notifying him that on Monday night the American Consul's office was entered by a mob of Mexicans and Rev. Mr. Shaw, acting United States Consul at Monterey, was attacked and beaten nearly to death. The furniture and papers belonging to the Consul were destroyed. The information creates a profound sensation at Laredo. Citizens deplore a rupture between the two Governments, but consider the insult so bold that the United States must resent it. An employe of the Mexican National Railroad says that Shaw, after being beaten senseless, revived sufficiently to crawl to one of the public hotels and give an account of the outrage, but in a few moments became again insensible and at last accounts was still unconscious.

The correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and the citizens of Chicago, who presented him with a residence in Washington in anticipation of his assumption of the command of the army of the United States next fall when Gen. Sherman will retire, is published. The letter of presentation is signed by 31 prominent citizens, including Anson Stager, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, N. K. Fairbank, C. B. Farwell, Joseph Medill, P. D. Armour, Potter Palmer, L. Z. Leiter and T. B. Blackstone. The letter is a tribute to Sheridan as a soldier and citizen and an expression of the warm personal friendship of the donors. Gen. Sheridan's letter of acknowledgment expresses his high appreciation of this neighborly evidence of regard in his chosen home, as Commander of the Department of the Missouri, and says that when he assumes his new duties the fact that his new home was presented to him by Chicago friends will be a matter of special pleasure to him.

A cyclone at Owatona, Minn., on Saturday, did thousands of dollars worth of damage. The passenger train on the Winona and North Peter railroad was blown completely off the track and about 25 persons injured, some fatally. All the buildings on the fair ground, which were being refitted for the approaching State fair, were blown down and completely destroyed. A number of other buildings were blown down, and twenty persons injured. At Meriden the flour mill was unroofed and the barns of Messrs. Sillerby and Schuldt, and Mr. Engle's blacksmith shop were blown down. Mr. Evans' house was blown down with three children in it, but none injured. One was found in a wheat field some rods distant. Elgin, Wabashaw county, suffered worse than any other place. A special says: "Every business building in town is down or unroofed. Mrs. Thayer is killed and two or three other persons badly injured. The church and school house are flat on the ground. A good many private dwellings are also in ruins. The elevators are partly damaged, and the station building is almost a wreck. Nearly every tree in town was blown down."

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, July 24, 1

Amount of stock at market: C
1587; sheep and lambs, 10,350; fat
10,619.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs.
weight: Extra quality, $6 12½@6
first, $5 25@6 00; second, $4 25@5
third, $3 75@4 12½; poorest grad
coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 62½

Brighton Hides—8c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—6¾@7¼c per lb

Country Hides—Light ones, 6½
per lb.; heavy, 7@7½c per lb.

Country Tallow—4@4½c per lb.

Calf Skins—11@12½c per lb.

Wool Skins—$1—.@—2.; Lamb S
50@60c each; Sheep Skins—20@25c.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	Number.	Pr. per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.
J. Stetson & Co.,	10	6 25	"
do	5	6 15	"
do	6	6 00	"
Fitch & Eames,	15	6 05	"
do	6	6 25	"
do	18	6 10	"
C. Leavitt & Son	11	6 40	"
do	8	6 37½	"
do	12	6 37½	"
do	8	6 25	"
do	8	6 15	"
do	6	5 95	"
J. McFlynn	4	6 25	"
A. N. Monroe	16	6 25	"
do	22	6 15	"
do	33	5 60	"
do	16	5 55	"
do	18	5 90	"
do	17	6 35	"
do	45	6 10	"

The trade this week does not differ
from that of one week since. Cattl
full as high and there has been a f
mand for them. The retail trade ha
been quite so active and prices ob
were, in some instances ⅛c. per lb.
than the same grades sold for one
since. Many of the best lots of
were nice Cattle and were intended f
export trade, costing from 6¼@6½
lb. live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the
were nearly all owned by G. W. H
Co. They did not cost quite as high
West as those did which came in one
since. Sheep costing from 5¼ @6
Lambs from 7 @ 7½c per lb. live w
landed at the slaughter houses

Swine—Western Fat Hogs cost
this week, those brought in costing
6 @ 6½c per lb. live weight. In our
ber we include all the Western Fat
brought in over the several railroad
being offered on the markets for sa
owned by butchers.

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, July

FLOUR—The demand for Flour co
of a limited character. The sale
been confined to small lots, as
for consumption, but leading bra
winter and spring wheats firmly
Some samples of new Flour have b
ceived from Ohio, and are held at
bbl. and samples of new St. Lou
also near at hand. We quote the
sales at $3 00@3 75 for Western Sup
$4 00@4 75 for common extras;
6 00 for Minnesota extras, winter
have been dull, sales at $5 25@5
Michigan, $5 50@6 25 for Ohio and
ana, $5 50@6 50 for Illinois and St.
Patent spring wheats have been sell
$7 00@7 50 and patent winter whe
$6 00@7 00 per bbl. Corn Meal is
2 90@3 00 per bbl. Rye Flour sells i
lots at $3 75 per bbl. Oat Meal in d
and sales at 6 00@6 00 for Wester
$6 50@7 50 per bbl. for choice and

GRAIN—The market for Corn ha
quiet and prices are somewhat easier
sales of steamer mixed and yellow
been at 63½@66½ cents, and 67c fo
with some choice brands held highe
pect for an improvement; we quo
quiet and sales confined to small lot
prices are firm, with light receipts
mixed. Oats are dull and prices a
er. Sales No. 1 and extra white, 5
No. 2 white at 48@49 and No. 3
at 46½@47—c. and mixed at 44@47c
bush. In Rye the sales have b
small lots at 75@80c per bush.
have been selling at $17 00@18 00 an
Feed and Middlings at $18 00@21 p
Cotton Seed Meal sells at $27 00@28
ton.

PROVISIONS—In the Provision trad
is no material change. Pork has b
steady but moderate demand. The s
prime at $00@15 00; $17@17 50 for
and $19 00@20 00 for clear, inc
backs. Beef sells at $14 50@12
bbl. for mess, $12 00@13 50 for
mess, and $14 00@15 50 per bb
extra plate and family. Lard is
demand and prices are some
9½@10—c per lb., for city and W
Smoked Hams are selling at 13@1
lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE. The market is quiet f
ter, with sales dull. We quote
of Western and Northern creamer
21@22c for choice; 18@20c for fa
good; New York and Vermont dai
18@21c for choice, and 15@17 for f
good; Western ladle packed 13@15
choice Western dairy packed at 1
Cheese is dull and prices easy.
of choice at 9½@10; fair and goo
and common 6@7. Eggs are fir
in steady demand; sales of Easter
21; New York, & Vermont at 18½
and Western & Nova Scotia at 17
per doz. White Beans are quiet a
sales have been moderate. Smal
hand-picked pea, choice, $2 50@2 5
$2 25@2 30, large; choice mediu
$2 20@2 25 per bush. Yellow Ey
$3 75@3 80, per bush, small lots, an
Kidneys are quiet at $3 30@3 40 per

HAY. The market is dull for H
stocks are accumulating. We quote
Eastern and Northern at $17, and
$14 @ 15 per ton. Poor hay is hard
at any price. Rye Straw has been
demand, and sales at $14@14 50 per

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Jul

The wool market has been activ
sales the largest we have had to not
a long time, amounting to near 4,0
lbs. of all kinds. Otherwise the
remains unchanged and dealers a
sellers at the current rates. New
coming forward quite freely from al
and stocks are accumulating. The
of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces hav
at 36@37c for X, with some
as low as 35c, and 37@38c for
Michigan fleeces have been sell
33@35c, including large lots of X f
Combing and delaine fleeces are
mand and have been selling at 38@
fine delaine, and 42@43c for No. 1 co
Unwashed fleeces have been in d
and considerable sales in Texas, O
Georgia and Western at steady
ranging principally at 22@28c per
fine and medium grades. Californi
has been in fair demand and s
20@30c per lb. for spring, as to q
Pulled wools have been in ve
demand at 20@38c for common an
supers, and 40@42c for choice and
lots of Eastern and Maine.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jul

APPLES—Evaporated, 16½@18½
Western, 9½@10; do sliced, 10
Eating apples, $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—17@18c for choice
Vermont, 21@22c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 50@2 75; Yellow
$3 85@3 90.

CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Facto
10@12c; N. Y. Factory, 10@12.

COAL—Stove and Egg $6 75.

FLOUR—Superfine $3 50@4 50; Sp
and XX $5 00@6 00; Michigan Wi
and XX $5 50@6 00; Common Mi
$6 50@6 75; St. Louis winter paten
@7 25.

FISH—Cod Ship's $6 00@6 25; Sho
@5 50; Herring $4 00@4 50; Sca
bx 28@32c; Mackerel per bbl. Sho
$11 00@12 30.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots 67c; oa
cotton seed, car lots $28 00; cotto
bag lots $30 00; sacked bran, car lo
@$18 50; sacked bran, bag lots
middlings, car lots $24 00; middlin
lots $26 50; rye, $1 00.

LARD—Per tierce 9⅝@9⅞ per
tub 9¾@10c; pail 10½@10¾.

PROVISIONS—Fowl 18@20; egg
cents; new potatoes 2 25@2 50 per
Chicago extra beef $12 75@13 25
backs $20 00@21 00; clear $20 00
hams 13½@14.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Ju

BEEF CATTLE—Extra at 8 00@8
quality at $7 00@7 75; second qu
$5 00@6 75; third quality at $4 2
Receipts 1820 head.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen
at $100@250; milch cows and ca
$20@48; yearling $12@21; two year
34; three years, $24@44; Farrow
$18@32; fancy, $50@80.

SWINE— Receipts 9,570 West
Swine, live, 5¾@6½; Northern
hogs at 7@7¼.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts 3560
of Sheep in lots at 2 25@4 50 each
5 00@5 50 each; Lambs 6@7¼; Vea
3½@7½c.

Items of General News.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, July 24, 1883.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 1587; sheep and lambs, 10,350; fat hogs, 10,619.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, $6 12½@6 62½; first, $5 25@6 00; second, $4 25@5 12½; third, $3 75@4 12½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides—8c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—6¾@7¼c per lb.

Country Hides—Light ones, 6½ @ 7c per lb.; heavy, 7@7½c per lb.

Country Tallow—4@4½c per lb.

Calf Skins—11@12½c per lb.

Wool Skins—$1—@—2.; Lamb Skins—50@60c each; Sheep Skins—20@25c. each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	Number.	Pr. per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average weight
J. Stetson & Co.,	10	6 25	"	1407
do	5	6 15	"	1224
do	6	6 00	"	1160
Fitch & Eames,	15	6 05	"	1200
do	6	6 25	"	1250
do	18	6 10	"	1175
C. Leavitt & Son	11	6 40	"	1351
do	8	6 37½	"	1347
do	12	6 37½	"	1280
do	8	6 25	"	1277
do	8	6 15	"	1200
do	6	5 95	"	1210
J. McFlynn	4	6 25	"	1227
A. N. Monroe	16	6 25	"	1360
do	22	6 15	"	1210
do	33	5 60	"	1040
do	16	5 55	"	1125
do	18	5 90	"	1115
do	17	6 35	"	1445
do	45	6 10	"	1335

The trade this week does not differ much from that of one week since. Cattle cost full as high and there has been a fair demand for them. The retail trade has not been quite so active and prices obtained were, in some instances ½c. per lb. lower than the same grades sold for one week since. Many of the best lots of Beeves were nice Cattle and were intended for the export trade, costing from 6¼@6½c per lb. live weight.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West were nearly all owned by G. W. Hollis & Co. They did not cost quite as high at the West as those did which came in one week since. Sheep costing from 5¼ @6¼c and Lambs from 7 @ 7½c per lb. live weight, landed at the slaughter houses.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs cost higher this week, those brought in costing from 6 @ 6½c per lb. live weight. In our number we include all the Western Fat Hogs brought in over the several railroads, none being offered on the markets for sale—all owned by butchers.

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

FLOUR—The demand for Flour continues of a limited character. The sales have been confined to small lots, as wanted for consumption, but leading brands of winter and spring wheats firmly held. Some samples of new Flour have been received from Ohio, and are held at $6 per bbl. and samples of new St. Louis are also near at hand. We quote the sales sales at $3 00@3 75 for Western Superfine; $4 00@4 75 for common extras; $5 00@6 00 for Minnesota extras, winter wheats have been dull, sales at $5 25@5 75 for Michigan, $5 50@6 25 for Ohio and Indiana, $5 50@6 50 for Illinois and St. Louis. Patent spring wheats have been selling at $7 00@7 50 and patent winter wheats at $6 00@7 00 per bbl. Corn Meal is dull at 2 90@3 00 per bbl. Rye Flour sells in small lots at $3 75 per bbl. Oat Meal in demand and sales at 6 00@6 00 for Western, and $6 50@7 50 per bbl. for choice and fancy.

GRAIN—The market for Corn has been quiet and prices are somewhat easier. The sales of steamer mixed and yellow have been at 63½@66½ cents, and 67c for high with some choice brands held higher; and pect for an improvement; we quote the quiet and sales confined to small lots, but prices are firm, with light receipts. The mixed. Oats are dull and prices are lower. Sales No. 1 and extra white, 53@55c; No. 2 white at 48@49 and No. 3 white at 46½@47—c. and mixed at 44@47c. per bush. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at 75@80c per bush. Shorts have been selling at $17 00@18 00 and Fine Feed and Middlings at $18 00@21 per ton. Cotton Seed Meal sells at $27 00@28 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—In the Provision trade there is no material change. Pork has been in steady but moderate demand. The sales of prime at $00@15 00; $17@17 50 for mess; and $19 00@ 20 00 for clear, including backs. Beef sells at $14 50@12 00 per bbl. for mess, $12 00@13 50 for extra mess, and $14 00@15 50 per bbl. for extra plate and family. Lard is in fair demand and prices are some lower: 9½@10—c per lb., for city and Western. Smoked Hams are selling at 13@14c per lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE. The market is quiet for butter, with sales dull. We quote sales of Western and Northern creameries are 21@22c for choice; 18@20c for fair and good; New York and Vermont dairies at 18@21c for choice, and 15@17 for fair and good; Western ladle packed 13@15 per lb. choice Western dairy packed at 14@16c. Cheese is dull and prices easy. Sales of choice at 9½@10; fair and good 8@9; and common 6@7. Eggs are firm and in steady demand; sales of Eastern, 20@21; New York, & Vermont at 18½@19c; and Western & Nova Scotia at 17½@19c per doz. White Beans are quiet and the sales have been moderate. Small size, hand-picked pea, choice, $2 50@2 55, and $2 25@2 30, large; choice mediums are $2 20@2 25 per bush. Yellow Eyes are $3 75@3 80, per bush, small lots, and Red Kidneys are quiet at $3 30@3 40 per bushel.

HAY. The market is dull for Hay and stocks are accumulating. We quote choice Eastern and Northern at $17, and good at $14 @ 15 per ton. Poor hay is hard to sell at any price. Rye Straw has been in good demand, and sales at $14@14 50 per ton.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, July 25.

The wool market has been active, the sales the largest we have had to notice for a long time, amounting to near 4,000,000 lbs. of all kinds. Otherwise the market remains unchanged and dealers are free sellers at the current rates. New wool is coming forward quite freely from all points and stocks are accumulating. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 36@37c for X, with some heavy as low as 35c, and 37@38c for XX. Michigan fleeces have been selling at 33@35c, including large lots of X for 34c. Combing and delaine fleeces are in demand and have been selling at 38@40c for fine delaine, and 42@43c for No. 1 combing. Unwashed fleeces have been in demand and considerable sales in Texas, Oregon, Georgia and Western at steady prices, ranging principally at 22@28c per lb. for fine and medium grades. California wool has been in fair demand and sales at 20@30c per lb. for spring, as to quality. Pulled wools have have been in very fair demand at 20@38c for common and good supers, and 40@42c for choice and fancy lots of Eastern and Maine.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

APPLES—Evaporated, 16½@18½; dried Western, 9½@10; do sliced, 10@10½c. Eating apples, $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—17@18c for choice family; Vermont, 21@22c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 50@2 75; Yellow Eyes $3 85@3 90.

CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory new 10@12c; N. Y. Factory, 10@12.

COAL—Stove and Egg $6 75.

FLOUR—Superfine $3 50@4 50; Spring X and XX $5 00@6 00; Michigan Winter X and XX $5 50@6 00; Common Michigan, $6 50@6 75; St. Louis winter patents $6 75 @7 25.

FISH—Cod Ship's $6 00@6 25; Shore $5 00 @5 50; Herring $4 00@4 50; Scaled per bx 28@32c; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 $11 00@12 30.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots 67c; oats 55c; cotton seed, car lots $28 00; cotton seed, bag lots $30 00; sacked bran, car lot $18 00 @$18 50; sacked bran, bag lots $23 50; middlings, car lots $24 00; middlings, bag lots $26 50; rye, $1 00.

LARD—Per tierce 9½@9¾ per lb; per tub 9¾@10c; pail 10¼@10¾.

PROVISIONS—Fowl 18@20; eggs 19@20 cents; new potatoes 2 25@2 50 per bushel; Chicago extra beef $12 75@1325; pork backs $20 00@21 00; clear $20 00@20 50; hams 13½@14.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, July 24.

BEEF CATTLE—Extra at 8 00@8 75; first quality at $7 00@7 75; second quality at $5 00@6 75; third quality at $4 25@4 75. Receipts 1820 head.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair at $100@250; milch cows and calves at $20@48; yearling $12@21; two years, $18@34; three years, $24@44; Farrow Cows, $18@32; fancy, $50@80.

SWINE — Receipts 9,570 Western fat Swine, live, 5¾@6½; Northern dressed hogs at 7@7¼.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts 3560. Sales of Sheep in lots at 2 25@4 50 each; extra 5 00@5 50 each; Lambs 6@7¼; Veal Calves 3½@7½c.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

APPLES— Green $4 00@4 50 per lbb; Russets, $5.00.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 40@2 70; Yellow Eyes $3 25@4 00.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 15@17; Ball Butter 18@22.

CHEESE—New 11½@12½c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—20@21c per dozen.

FLOUR—$6 50@9 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 75@77; oats 50@55; barley 75c.

HAY—$9 00@10 00; pressed $10@11.

STRAW—loose $6@$8; pressed $8@10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey, none in market.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 5½@8c. dividing on 90 pounds; wool skins 50@1 25c; calf skins 12c; deacons 25@35c; shearlings 15 @20c.; unwashed wool 20@21c.; washed 26@28c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10@1 15 per cask; cement $2 00; plaster, $6@6 50.

LARD—10@10½c.

MEAL—Corn 75@78; rye 90@95.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 90@95 cents per bushel; onions $1 25@1 50 per bushel; cabbages $2 50 per hundred lbs.; Squash, 2c. per lb.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 11@11½c; beef per side 8½@9½c; ham 13@14c; fowls 14@16c; Sp. lamb 12c; mutton out of market; veal 7@8c; Spring chickens 30c; round hog 8½@9c.

SHORTS—$26@27 per ton.

GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $5 00@5 50 per ton.

WOOL—Washed 25@26c; unwashed 20.

Butter during the past week has become quite scarce in our market, and has consequently advanced 2 and 3 cents a pound. Most of the new potatoes are brought here from Boston and bring 80 to 90 cents per bushel. Beef is a little firmer; sides sell for 9½ to 10c; hinds 12 to 12½c; fores 7 to 7½c. Spring Lamb is scarce and has sold as high as 13c. this week.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $3 50@3 60 per bush; Pea, hand picked, $2 50@2 75.

BUTTER—Best, 18@20c per lb; fair to good, 15@16; good, 17@18c per lb.

EGGS—20c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats55c @58 per bush; corn 73@75.

HAY—$9@10 per ton; pressed $10@11.

POTATOES—Early Rose, per bushel, 35 40@. Burbank, 35@40c. New $1 00@1 20.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Round hog per lb. 8 @8½c.; chickens per lb. 18c.; turkeys 15c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, July 24.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; shipments 3200 head; market brisk; mixed 5 20@5 60; heavy 5 60@6 00; light at 5 70@6 25; skips at 3 50@5 70.

Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head; shipments 2,000; 5@10 higher; good to choice shiping 5 50@6 60.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.

United States Bonds,	3's,	(reg.)	103
" "	5's	(reg.)	101
" "	New 4½	(reg.)	112⅞
" "	"	(coup.)	112⅞
" "	New 4's	(reg.)	118⅝
" "	"	(coup.)	118⅝
" "	Pacific 6's '95.		127½

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. Rev. W. G. Haskell of Lewiston, has resigned the pastorate of the Bates Street Universalist Church, and will enter the Unitarian denomination.——Rev. Edward Mills of Eastport, has accepted the call to become the pastor of the Friendship street Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., and will enter upon his duties in September.——The Congregational society of Gardiner held a parish meeting last week, and elected Warren Reed, N. B. Seabury, and A. L. Perry as parish committee. Rev. E. T. Davis, in a communication to the parish, tendered his resignation, which, after considerable discussion, was accepted. Mr. Davis was generally liked for excellent social and christian qualities.——A Portland architect last week was in Auburn looking over the site for the proposed Methodist church. The solicitors for church aid are not hanging on their oars, despite the fact that to do so is the custom in hot weather. Names are added weekly to the church aid society list although the ministerial conference to be called in Auburn for its permanent establishment will not probably be held until fall.——The Aroostook Valley Campmeeting will commence Aug. 6th, and close Aug. 11th. The preachers to be present at the meeting are Rev. T. Gerrish of Bangor; Rev. L. L. Hanscom of Orono; Rev. Mr. Tinling of Danforth, with other preachers from Woodstock, N. B., and other adjacent towns. The regular quarterly meeting services on the ground Aug. 4th, and 5th, the meetings being under the direction of Rev. G. R. Palmer, P. E., of Bangor District. The meeting Wednesday will be devoted to temperance work, under the auspices of W. C. T. U.——By the death of Asa Smith of Mattawamkeag, the completion of the meeting house in that place has long been delayed. This house of worship is the only one in town and very much needed. Rev. J. H. Irvine, the pastor, is collecting in town for it, and he and D. S. Parker, Station Agent, and Rev. G. H. Palmer are securing offerings of $1 or $5 or more outside. Friends of the place, friends of a good cause, and friends of the noble man who was the main benefactor, should not allow the money he invested in the house longer to remain idle, but rather make it useful by furnishing the people a house of God in which to worship.——Rev. E. P. Noyes, who for several years was pastor of the Baptist church in South Acton, died last week from hemorrhage of the lungs.——The council to consider the resignation of Rev. G. S. Dickerman, pastor of the Pine street Congregational church, Lewiston, convened Friday, and advised that the pastoral relation be dissolved. Mr. Dickerman will accept the call to Amherst, Mass.——On a recent Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Crane, pastor of the East Winthrop Baptist church, baptized three converts in the clear, beautiful waters of Cobbosseecontee lake.——The Unitarian society of Bangor have passed resolutions that the peace and harmony of the society require the resignation of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stewart.——Rev. A. W. Runyan, recently of Hallowell, seems to have met with commendable success in his new work at Saco. The special interest in religious matters still continues in the entire church.——After forty years of faithful service, Rev. Dr. Fiske has resigned the pastorate of the Winter Street Congregationalist church in Bath.

POSTAGE REDUCTION. A circular has been issued from the office of the Postmaster-General, officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postage rates which is to take effect on October 1st, and directing them to make preparation for it. The postmasters are informed through this circular that it is desirable to have as small a stock of the present three-cent postage stamps and stamped envelopes as possible on hand when the reduction of rates goes into effect, and they are accordingly directed to limit their requisitions for stamps and envelopes of this denomination to such quantities as upon careful estimate they may deem sufficient to last until October 1st. They are also instructed to take all available means to call public attention to the coming reduction, so that purchasers may not accumulate an unnecessary supply of three-cent stamps and envelopes.

The circular also directs that as no arrangements have yet been made for the redemption of the three-cent stamps and envelopes in the hands of postmasters, or for the exchange by postmasters of those stamps and envelopes in the hands of private holders, until further notice postmasters will not make exchanges for the public nor return to the Department the stock that remains on their own hands after October 1st. The postmasters are, however, informed that as the two and three cent stamps and envelopes of the present issue will continue to be valid after that date, they must be accepted in payment of postage when offered in proper amounts; and that the three-cent stamps can be used in combination with other denominations on letters requiring more than one rate of postage, and on parcels of third and fourth class matter.

The circular also announces that the Department will be ready to issue the two-cent stamps of the new design on September 1st, but that these stamps and envelopes must not be placed on sale or used by postmasters before October 1st; also that no three-cent stamps will be issued after September 14th, unless the requisition therefor is accompanied by a statement that they are needed for immediate use and that the full supply called for will become exhausted by October 1st; and further that no three-cent stamped envelopes will be issued after August 31st, unless the requisition for them is accompanied by a like statement. The circular further instructs the postmasters as to the design for the new two-cent and four-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and informs them that the prices of the envelopes (exclusive of postage) will remain the same as at present; that no change will be made in "postage due" stamps, and that the rates on drop letters will remain the same as at present.

"IT'S A GOOD THING

And I Know it," were the words of Mr. Levi Porter, the Celebrated Fashionable Cutter to the Firm of Nathan & Taylor, under the Narragansett House, Providence, R. I.—

Shows what an Honest Thing will Do.

"It's a good thing; I know it's a good thing." Such were the words addressed to your reporter when he called at the fashionable establishment of Nathan & Taylor, under the Narragansett House, Providence, R. I. The speaker was Mr. Leroy Porter, head manager of the tailoring department of this large clothing house, as he was cutting his way through a mammoth pile of brocakes, Scotch plaids and broadcloths.

"I felt sometimes as if there was a cannon ball resting on my stomach. I would have to get up at night, for I was so short of breath. You see in the Spring—our busy season—we are at work sixteen hours per day. Have short time for meals, and at irregular hours. My stomach became very much disordered, and I was all out of health. I tried every kind of medicine. The doctors said it was a touch of dyspepsia. I could get nothing to do me permanent good until a friend recommended Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I know it's a good medicine. It has completely cured me of stomach disorders and indigestion. It seems to be a thorough cleanser of the system from biliousness or anything of that kind. I know this for I've tried it. I'm in the best of health now, but should I ever have a dyspeptic turn again Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY would by my source of relief. Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY acts upon the digestive organs in a charming manner, regulating their action, strengthening and purifying the whole system."

Ask your druggist for it. jul

OUR FISHERY INTERESTS. The Calais *Times* states that the sardine industry is extending at Lubec. There are three factories in operation, one nearing completion, and one in North Lubec on which work has just begun. Brown's factory employs about 50 hands, and pays out for fish and labor an average of $500 per week. The Quoddy Packing Co. employs 60 hands and pays out $600 per week. Gillice, Wolf & Pike have the largest factory there. They employ over 100 hands. By means of a patent oven recently placed in their factory they can take off twenty hhd. of fish per day—double the quantity either of the other factories can handle. Sealers make the best pay. W. S. Cleaves earned in one week last year $28.52. He sealed in four days over 6200 cans. The alewive season at Dennysville is about over. The catch does not vary much from last year, being about four hundred barrels. Prices have ruled higher than usual. Probably $15,000 will be realized from them. The Salmon fishery has not been a success. Meddybemps Lake is swarming with alewives. The people are dipping barrels of them, and curing them for winter use. The bass are not taken from Dexter pond in great quantities, still about every day somebody gets a nice string. We hear that a good many small fish have been found in the pond this season dead and floating on the surface. What this signifies, if it signifies anything, we know not. Fish Warden Martin, of China, is on the track of those who violate the law. He lately captured a seine 72 feet long and 6 feet wide, at Peth's Pond, in Winslow. Fish Commissioner Stilwell returned to Bangor last week from a trip to the northwestern portion of the State where he turned out one hundred thousand young land-locked salmon in Rangeley waters. Mr. C. W. Tracy, Gouldsboro, recently appointed State fish and game warden, has, it is said, been going for the lobster catchers with a sharp stick. Schooner Edward E. Webster has stocked $9466 in mackerel fishery this season, and is high line of the New England fleet.

The following, copied from the Lowell Daily Courier, speaks well of an article made in their city: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is fast growing into use, and doing much good. This is no 'patent medicine,' but a preparation of a standard article for specific diseases, and its effect is said to be very marked. The testimonials which they give are bona fide, from parties who have used the preparation, and cheerfully give their testimony as to its worth. Those afflicted with Scrofula, Billiousness or General Debility, should try this remedy. Hood & Co. are careful and experienced pharmacists, and their preparations can be relied on."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Indigestion from Overwork.

Dr. Daniel T. Nelson, Chicago, says: "I find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in indigestion, particularly in overworked men."

Items and Incidents.

A man in Lycoming county, Pa., is only two feet four inches in height. He is 31 years old.

Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10 cts. A child can use with perfect success.

A Montana firm bought 5000 head of cattle on the Sun River range about a year ago for $135,000 cash. They were sold to a Colorado syndicate recently for $235,000, the increase in value and the increase in the herd netting $100,000 in one year.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills promptly relieve the stomach, correct foul breath and an unpleasant taste, and cure constipation.

A charming little story comes from Georgia. A young man of Macon while camping out with a party of friends was heard to exclaim in his sleep: "For heaven's sake, stand aside! that picture will kill you!" It was afterward ascertained that his sweetheart at about the same time narrowly escaped being killed by a falling picture under which she was standing at her home.

Ugly blotches and stubborn old sores are cured by *Samaritan Nervine*. $1.50

Queen Victoria has outlived nearly all the men who surrounded her throne when she was first placed upon it. Earl Grey is the only member of the Cabinet of 1837 who remains. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell and Sir John Cam Hobhouse have long passed away. There are only three members of the present Parliament who were in the Parliament of 1837. These are Gladstone, Talbot and Villiers. Her Majesty has had eight Prime Ministers, and they are all gone but Mr. Gladstone. It is not surprising that the Queen sometimes speaks as though she found herself in a world she does not know.

Mrs. P. Rucker, of Davis Mills, Va., says: "Dr. Richmond's *Samaritan Nervine* cured my daughter's fits." Call for it at your Druggist's.

A boy says in his composition that "onions are the vegetables that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

"I had a very fine horse *spavined* and lamed for 4 months," writes S. B. Hazeltine, of Searsmont, Mass. "In two weeks, however, after using Ellis's Spavin Cure, he was completely cured."

Mistress to new cook: "On Wednesdays and Saturdays I shall go to market with you." New cook: "Very well, mum; but who's agoin' to carry the basket the other days?"

The *Hop Plasters* have a wonderful sale, and why! Because they cure Back Ache, Stiff Joints, Pain in the side and all Soreness in any part. People appreciate them. Any druggist, 25 cts.

The mail service increased rapidly when the strike began. It was a reminder of forty years ago.

"It is easier to convince a man against his senses than against his will." When a sick man has given Kidney-Wort a thorough trial, both will and senses join in unqualified approval of its curative qualities in all diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

The spread of the disease known as tickerosis was checked when the telegraph operators struck. Men who have been watching the tickers for months could scarcely credit their senses.

The celebrated Vegetable Compound for females, which, within a few years, has made the name of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham known in every part of the civilized world, relieves suffering by the safe and sure method of equalizing the vital forces and thus regulating the organic functions. It is only by such a method that disease is ever arrested and removed.

"No," said Mrs. McGill, "we didn't celebrate All Fool's Day at our house. The 'Squire never pays any attention to legal hollow days; and as for me, I feel just as foolish one day as another."

Swedish Remedies taken according to directions will cure Consumption in its first and second stages.

"The Black Hole of Calcutta" had no more terrors for its hapless victims than those entertained by persons with well-defined and recognized heart disease. There is a vast difference between the cases, nevertheless. The "Black Hole" victims could have no hope. With them death was certain. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, on the other hand, will assuredly *cure* all cases of heart disease.

Skinny men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia. $1.00.

Again the emptiness of fame is made apparent. The New York Sun says that "the death of Sir Edward Sardine, President of the Royal Society, is announced." The late Sir Edward Sabine is the person meant.

For thick heads, heavy stomachs, biliousness, "Wells' May Apple Pills," cathartic. 10 and 25 cents.

INTENSE SUFFERING RELIEVED. A gentleman in Magnolia, Miss., whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from *Neuralgia*, made a trial of Compound Oxygen in her case. After six weeks he made this report: "Since my wife commenced the use of Compound Oxygen, she has not had an attack of headache. She was threatened once or twice, but it passed off; and she tells me today that her *head feels more natural now than it has since she commenced to suffer with neuralgia. We feel happy that we were induced to try your treatment*, and think that it has saved my wife from the grave or the asylum, to one of which she would certainly have gone had relief not been found." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free*. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 & 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Notices.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,

1y32 106 Wall St., New York.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y2

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 3127

Married.

In Biddeford, July 18, Geo. W. Hodge, to Lizzie E. Miller.

In Belfast, July 14, James F. Knowlton of Morrill, to Elmira C. Merrithew of Belfast.

In Boothbay, July 7, Frank M. Sargent, to Emma G. Giles.

In Brunswick, July 17, Frank C. Morse, to Carrie G. Jaques.

In Caribou, July 13, John D. Dyer to Mary E. Wilson.

In Dorchester, Thaddeus P. Stanwood of Chicago, to Louise L. Brookway of Boston.

In Ellsworth, July 14, Charles P. Smith, to Hetty N. Bartlett; July 17, E. W. Wooster of Hancock, to Emma A. Chasman of Holyoke, Mass.

In Eastport, July 12, Frank Thayer, to Lizzie Wilcox; July 11, Capt. W. Appleby of Waterford, to Fannie Fessenden.

In Franklin, July 11, Earnest A. Webber, to Aldana C. Havey.

In Gardiner, June 30, Joseph C. Dill, to Mrs. Harriet Rubier.

In Gouldsboro, July 14, Otis H. Steward to Albertina M. Young.

In Long Island Plantation, July 4, Constantine Carter of Bristol, to Susie M. Butler, of Long Island Plantation.

In Moscow, July 11, John W. Bray of Pleasant Ridge, to Sibyl Bean of Moscow.

In Newcastle, July 12, Wm. B. Taylor of Damariscotta, to Mary A. McNear of Newcastle.

In Newton, July 10, Capt. Henry O. Appleby of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Grace A. Colcord of Searsport.

In Oldtown, July 21, Charles M. Tracy, to Eliza A. Burr both of Argyle.

In Portland, July 18, Chas. W. T. Goding, to Fanny F. Gardner Willard; July 15, Chas. H. Pike, to Annie L Cary.

In Palermo, July 22, Phinory Curtis of China, to Mrs. Lovinia Leavitt of Washington.

In Rockland, July 8, Frank W. H. Elliott, to Sadie D. Higgins; July 6, George E. Sanders, to Augusta Chatterly.

In Stockton, Cal., Charles W. Bickford of Stockton, formerly of Brownfield, Me., to Minnie Worth.

In Saco, July 17, Henry J. Church, to Flora M. Anderson, both of Biddeford.

In Skowhegan, July 13, William Quinn, to Lizzie Gifilian; July 14, Costello P. Cross, to Nellie M. Weymouth.

In Saccarappa, July 19, Charles W. Boggs, to Nellie M. Phinney, both of Westbrook.

In Stockton, July 16, Capt. R. D. Cummings, to Mrs. Abbie W. Hutchings, both of Prospect.

In Sheepscot Bridge, June 28, Sidney B. Patterson of Newcastle, to Jessie B. Haggett of Edgcomb.

In Solon, July 5, Geo. F. Elwell of Madison, to Emma Jane Witham of Pittsfield.

In Tremont, July 4, George Murphy, to Mary E. McMullin.

In Thomaston, July 10, Geo. Healey to Hattie A. Aldrich; July 4, E. Scott Young, to Carrie Winchenbach.

In Union, July 16, Wm. H. Bird of Rockland, to Patia M., daughter of Joseph Cobb of Union.

In West Buxton, July 7, Edwin L. Haley of Hollis, to Marcia Rounds of W. Buxton.

In Waldoboro, July 3, Theodore L. Feyler of Waldoboro, to Ada E. Anderson of Warren.

In Waterville, July 13, F. H. Edwards, to Fannie Williams; July 16, Richard Baker, to Rinda A. Tobey.

Died.

In Bath, July 21, Mary E. Oliver, aged 42½ years.

In Bangor, July 22, Mrs. Ann Fairbrother, aged 73½ years.

In Brewer, July 22, Geo. F. Richardson, aged 18½ years.

In Bremen, July 2, Archibald Richards, aged 89½ years.

In Canaan, July 10, Mrs. Hannah French, aged 83 years.

In Camden, July 20, Josiah S. Hobbs, aged 62½ years.

In Dexter, July 11, Mrs. Betsey Martin, aged 90 years.

In Fairfield, July 15, Mrs. Sylvia Hoxie, aged 85 years; July 18, William Stevens, aged 74 years.

In Garland, July 19, Mrs. Sabrina, wife of Nicholas H. Allen.

In Groveton, N. H., July 16, Callie A. Doane, aged 15½ years.

In Jefferson, July 18, Alonzo H. Noyes, aged 14 years.

In Litchfield, July 19, Martha E. Hutchinson, aged 81 years.

In Mattawamkeag, July 18, Haskell Runnells, aged 63½ years.

In Melrose, Mass., July 17, Henry P. Kennard, aged 80 years.

In Fapo, Col, Aug. 7, Llewellyn Kidder, aged 62 years, formerly of Norridgewock, Me.

In Portland, July 22, Susan E. Hasty, wife of George H. Cushman; July 22, Nathan E. Collins, aged 27 years; July 20, James M. Cummings, M. D, aged 73 years; July 21, Lizzie B., wife of Henry L. Gregg.

In Presque Isle, June 2, Mrs. Sylvia B. Murphy, formerly of Falmouth, Mass., aged 82½ years.

In Rockland, July 11, Mrs. Mary Ham, aged 82½ years; July 19, Mrs. Elonia Linsey, aged 86½ years.

In Searsmont, July 15, Hiram Wing, aged 80 years.

In Springfield, July 20, Mary W., widow of the late Albion B. Marshall, aged 30 years.

In Saugus, Mass., July 18, Mrs. Mary Ann Weeks, wife of Franklin Weeks, formerly of Hallowell, aged 75½ years.

In Topsham, July 18, Frank M. Hunter, aged 67½ years; July 10, Delia E. Mustard, aged 55 years.

In Thomaston, July 9, Margaret R., wife of Fullerton Kelloch, aged 68 years.

In Union, July 7, Eliza J., daughter of the late Randall Albee of Washington, aged 47 years; July 7, Caroline, widow of Robert McGuier, aged 75 years.

In Unity, July 16, Helen M., wife of the Rev. J. A. Morelen, aged 48½ years.

In Waldoboro, July 12, Godfrey J. Feyler, aged 49½ years; July 18, Mrs. Catherine Leisner, aged 79½ years.

WE DO NOT CLAIM

that HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA will cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and health of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturally led to the conclusion that a remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur without its use; hence the field of its usefulness is quite an extended one, and we are warranted in recommending it for all derangements of the system which are caused by an unnatural state of the blood.

Why Suffer with Salt-Rheum?

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I was a great sufferer from Salt-Rheum on my limbs, for a dozen years previous to the summer of 1876, at which time I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The skin would become dry, chap, crack open, bleed and itch intensely, so that I could not help scratching, which of course made them worse. At the time I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla (in the summer of 1876) they were so bad that they discharged, and I was obliged to keep them bandaged with linen cloths. The skin was drawn so tight by the heat of the disease that if I stooped over they would crack open and actually bring tears into my eyes. The first bottle benefited me so much that I continued taking it till I was cured. I used one box of Hood's Olive Ointment, to relieve the itching. Hoping many others may learn the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla and receive as much benefit as I have, I am,

Very truly yours,
MRS. S. S. MOODY,
No. 75 Broadway.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by druggists. Price $1, or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUNS

OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Knives, Razors, Skates, Hammocks, etc. Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4436

"REX MAGNUS"

The Humiston FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For Keeping Fresh Food in all Seasons and Climates Without Ice!

This is the name given to the Humiston Food Preservative, by which all organic matter may be preserved from decay without ice, heat, smoke, sugar, salt or alcohol. Its name signifies a Mighty King, and it is a royal preserver and invincible conqueror. The process is a new one, perfectly simple in its application, and it preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters, game, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fluid extracts and vegetable juices of all kinds, all of which retain their natural flavor in

All Seasons and Climates.

Rex Magnus consists of a variety of antiseptics, carefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products.

Destroys Germs of Disease.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

The Several Brands.

"Viandine," preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish and game, price 50 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per lb.; "Pearl," for cream, $1.00 per lb.; "Snow Flake" for butter, cheese and milk, 50 cts. per lb.; "Queen," for eggs $1.00 per lb.; "Aqua Vitae" is for medical purposes, and for the keeping of all kinds of fluid extracts without the use of alcohol, glycerine or sugar, *and at less than one twentieth the cost of alcohol—and it does it*—$1.00 per lb.; "Anti Fly," "Anti-Mold" and "Anti-Ferment," are special brands whose names explain their fuctions. 50 cts. per lb.

It Will Do All It Claims.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the *noted chemist* of the Scientific Department of Yale College, said in his published report of March 7th, 1883:

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70° on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, *have accomplished all claimed for them.* So far as I have yet learned, *they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable*, for domestic use. At a banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House *I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel.* The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, *were all as good as I have ever eaten.*" Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate *no ill results* from its use and consider it *no more harmful than common salt.*"

It Has No Taste.

I particularly endeavored to detect the taste of any foreign substance," said Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, and Health Officer of New Haven, "but could not do so. I know of no other agent that will do what REX MAGNUS has done, i. e., save meats and still be harmless and tasteless. I thought I could detect the treated chicken, *but I was mistaken.*"

A Mighty King of Preservatives.

It is the only agent of its kind (combining as it does the several characteristics mentioned above) that has ever been discovered.

It must not be compared with the thousand and one worthless compounds which have preceded it.

How To Get It.

A trifling expenditure and fair trial according to directions will convince every one that Rex Magnus is a necessity in every household. You do not have to buy a county right or costly receipt. *We sell neither!*

If your grocer, druggist or general store keeper hasn't it on hand, send the price and we will mail you a *sample* package of any brand desired, prepaid by mail or express, as you prefer. Name your express office.

Mention the MAINE FARMER.

A legion of testimonials, from persons of national and international fame, are on file at the office of the company.

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

FARMERS

MECHANICS, AND MEN OF ALL PROFESSIONS, GO OR SEND TO

PARTRIDGES' DRUG STORE

Under GRANITE HALL, Augusta,

Where they find the best medicines and all goods in the drug line at the lowest prices for reliable goods.

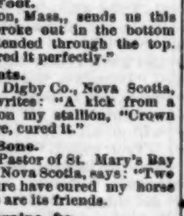
BEST TRUSSES, SUMMER MEDICINES, DISINFECTANTS, and INSECT POWDER, BEST SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES, PERFUMERY IN BULK, COLOGNES, SPONGES AND ALL BEST ARTICLES IN THE DRUG LINE.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINES freshly prepared and dispensed.

Keep our LITTLE GEM PRESCRIPTION in the house for pain, colic and summer complaints.

PARTRIDGE BROS., DRUGGISTS, AUGUSTA.

SOLID TETSIMONY FOR



HORSE OWNERS.

Lameness.

"The best preparation ever offered to the public for lameness in horses," says Richard T. Haley, of Somerville, Mass., "is Ellis's Spavin Cure."

Wind Galls.

"I have used Ellis's Spavin Cure for *wind-galls* on my horse," says Nathaniel Morse, of Pembroke, Mass., "and with perfect success." Try it, and you'll say so, too.

Sore Foot.

Mr. W. White, of Brockton, Mass., sends us this cheering news: "A sore broke out in the bottom of my horse's foot, and extended through the top. Ellis's Spavin Cure has cured it perfectly."

Splints.

From the city of Boston, Digby Co., Nova Scotia, Mr. David Lumberston, writes: "A kick from a man raised a large *splint* on my stallion, 'Crown Prince,' Ellis's Spavin Cure, cured it."

Ring Bone.

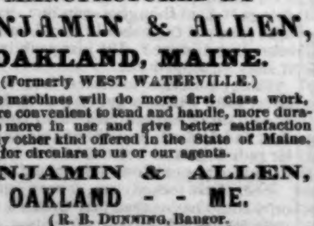
The Rev. W. L. Parker, Pastor of St. Mary's Bay Baptist Church, of Barton, Nova Scotia, says: "Two bottles of Ellis's Spavin Cure have cured my horse of *ring-bone.*" All patrons are its friends.

Spavins, Sprains, &c.

Mr. D. W. Beckler, of Hancock Square, Bunker Hill District, Boston, says: "Ellis's Spavin Cure is the most successful remedy ever used in my stables for *Spavins, Wind-galls, Sprains, &c.*"

Our $5 and $10 assortments of Ellis's reliable Horse Remedies, should be in every stable. Send for "History of the Horse" and testimonials.

ELLIS SPAVIN CURE CO.,
50 Sudbury St., Boston, and 276 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



THRESHING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, OAKLAND, MAINE.

(Formerly WEST WATERVILLE.)

These machines will do more first class work, are more convenient to tend and handle, more durable, are more in use and give better satisfaction than any other kind offered in the State of Maine. Send for circulars to us or our agents.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, OAKLAND - - ME.

AGENTS { R. B. DUNNING, Bangor. A. H. FOGG & Co., Houlton. G. H. FREEMAN & Co., Presque Isle.

8126

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

ELASTIC PAINTS 50 cts. per gal.

Also Black Diamond Cement for repairing roofs, gutters, cisterns, etc. ELASTIC PAINT CO., 3m25 64 Hunneman St., Boston.

STEAM

JOB PRINTING HOUSE!

The Proprietors of

THE MAINE FARMER

—HAVE—

Refitted in a Thorough Manner,

—THEIR—

STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE

And having secured the services of first-class Job Printers, under the charge of an Experienced Foreman,

They are now Prepared to Execute with Neatness and Dispatch, Every Variety of

NEWSPAPER, BOOK,

—AND—

General Job Printing.

PAMPHLETS, TOWN REPORTS, TOWN ORDERS, HANDBILLS CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, BRIEFS, ETC.,

Printed with Care and Accuracy.

PRICES REDUCED!

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to

BADGER & MANLEY.

IN PRESS AND NEARLY READY.

L. O. EMERSON'S

NEW AND SUPERIOR BOOK FOR SINGING CLASSES, CHOIRS, CONVENTIONS.

New Music, New Exercises, New and advanced ideas in Teaching, New Songs, New Duets, New Trios, New Glees, Quartets, Hymn Tunes, Motets and Anthems.

A new and fresh collection throughout.

Prepare then a Rousing Reception for

THE SINGERS' WELCOME!

Teachers of Singing Classes, and all interested, will please examine.

Send for our elegant and cheap editions of Iolanthe, ($1.); Patience, ($1.); Pirates, ($1.); Pinafore (50 cts.); Sorcerer, ($1.); or any of the modern light operas.

Remember also our standard and grand operas, Mignon, ($2.); Aida, ($2.); Carmen, ($2.); Mefistofele, ($2.); Zenobia, ($2.); Fatinitza, ($2.); and many others.

WAR SONGS. For the G. A. R. and all others. 50 cts. per 60 cts. boards; 75 cts. cloth.

We publish 500 Instruction Books. Among them are: Emerson's Vocal Method. ($1.50.) Winner's Ideal Method. (each 75 cts) for Violin, for Guitar, for Piano, for Cornet, and many other instruments.

Any book mailed for retail price.

Descriptive Circulars, Lists and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

TURNIP SEED

NEW CROP READY IN JULY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO
179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill

TAXES OF 1883.

State of Maine.—City of Augusta.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

The State, County, City and Village School District Taxes, assessed in the City of Augusta, for the year 1883, have been committed to Guy Turner, Collector of said city, for collection, by warrant of the Assessors of said city, dated June 21st, 1883, and said Collector is required to complete and make return of said collections to the Treasurer of said city, on or before the first day of March, 1884.

And, in conformity with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that by a vote of the City Council of the said City, and of the Village District in said City, said taxes are now due and payable to the Collector, on or before August 13, 1883, and that an ABATEMENT or

DISCOUNT OF SEVEN per CENT.

will be allowed on all Taxes voluntarily paid on or before that day, and INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. will be added to all Taxes remaining unpaid August 14, 1883. GUY TURNER,

June 22, 1883. 7131 Treasurer of Augusta.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

An institution of learning for both sexes. Experienced teachers,—good accommodations,—low prices. Fall term begins Tuesday, Sept. 4th; ends Friday, Dec. 7th. For circulars, address

J. P. WESTON, President,
6135 Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's 2000 RECIPE BOOK. *Sells at Sight.* For further information, Address DR. CHASE'S PRINTING HOUSE, Ann Arbor Mich. 1y23*

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY,—In Probate Court holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of July, 1883.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be a copy of the last will and testament of Charles Gay, late of Boston, Mass., deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State duly authenticated, having been presented to the Judge of Probate for our said County, for the purpose of being allowed, filed and recorded in the Probate Court therein:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, in said County, the first publication thereof to be thirty days before the time of hearing, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at said Augusta, at nine o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have against the same. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 36*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1883.*

REUBEN H. HANSON having failed after notice, to appear in Court to render his account as Guardian of James W. Goodridge; and it having been further ordered that said Hanson render his account under oath:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that said Hanson attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and render a true account of his Guardianship of said ward. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 36*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1883.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Seldon Bean, late of Vienna, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 36*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of July, 1883.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of David Fish late of Albion, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 36*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel S. Merrill late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY A. MERRILL.

July 23, 1883. 36*

FARM FOR SALE!

$3,000 were offered for the well known Caleb Nichols place in Vassalboro', Me., a few years ago. $2,000 will now purchase it, quick sale being desired. Buildings ample and good; pleasantly situated in a desirable location; dry and healthy; between depot and Factory Village; markets good; 50 acres good land in good orcharding district. Inquire of G. TABER. Vassalboro', Me. 36tf

BEATTY'S MIDSUMMER OFFERS!

BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.

SPECIAL OFFER, A BARGAIN.

To any person who will remit me only $173.75, with in 10 days from the date of this paper, I will box and deliver the above Piano on board cars with Stool, Book, Music, for ONLY $173.75

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CUT SHOWS OUR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE CART WITH TOP.

We make 5 styles of Carts, the easiest riding vehicle ever made.

GEORGE M. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF ROAD AND VILLAGE CARTS,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SOLID GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY. SOLID SILVER SPOONS. FINE SILVER PLATED WARE, TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS. GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

E. ROWSE, Augusta, Maine.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

26t16

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best farms in Aroostook, containing 330 acres of nice land. Three miles from Depot, Village, Starch and Cheese factorys, Mills of all kinds, Academy and Classical school. About 200 acres cleared, 75 acres cleared within three years, 87 acres for crops next season. Free from rocks. Never failing water in pasture, well at barn and large cistern at house. Land under fine state of cultivation. Will cut 70 to 90 tons of hay this season—large part cut by machine. Nice thrifty orchard in bearing—mostly grafted. This farm in two years can keep 300 sheep. Good barn 40x75; deep basement with plank floors throughout; L 20x70 with piazza; house 23x26—ten rooms thoroughly finished. House and L painted white; blinds on L; very large four light windows in the house; good deep cellar 18x35. All built within 12 years. Front yard shaded by maples. All in nice repair—not a nail to drive. Plenty of cedar and hard wood. Will make a first class sheep farm. Buildings convenient for two families. Any man with a little means can make money and live easy on this farm. Will sell the whole or a part. On a good road, near schools, and good neighbors. I offer for sale low and on easy terms, for I am bound to sell. Price $5,000. Terms $2,000 cash, satisfactory time for remainder. Address the subscriber on the premises, or C. P. ALLEN, Real Estate Ag't, Presque Isle, Me. 33tf L. F. CARR.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

A valuable Lumber Mill—mill privilege and about 125 acres land, and dwelling house, 4½ miles from a commercial town. Excellent chance for a smart busy man.

Allen Homestead, place of late William Allen, of Norridgewock. Consists of 10 acres choice land, with two-story house, L and barn; within eight minutes walk of R. R. depot—location unsurpassed. Price, $1300.

Farm in Augusta, 4 miles from bridge; 100 acres land; good buildings; well watered and wooded; 25 apple trees; excellent soil. Price, $2500. Also a number of houses and lots in Augusta, varying in price from $400 to $5,000.

ALSO, Two-Story House and Lot in Lewiston, Me., nearly new. For particulars call upon, or address

E. W. WHITEHOUSE,
26tf Dealer in Real Estate, Augusta, Me.

July 17, 1883.

FARM FOR SALE.

The splendid farm containing about 100 acres, owned by the late Seth Wentworth of China, formerly by the late Levi Gardner, two story house with L and sheds; new barn built at a cost of $1000; two never failing wells, plenty of fruit trees; cuts from 30 to forty tons of hay; a beautiful sugar grove, with all the apparatus for doing a large business. Campmeeting held upon the farm, with camp ground newly fenced, and eating house, both costing about five hundred dollars, affording an income of about two hundred dollars a year; near school-house, and 2 1-2 miles from East Vassalboro', where there are churches, stores, Post Office and mills. Three thousand dollars was offered for this farm last fall, and will be sold for less now, if applied for within two weeks, with all the crops on said farm. Price, $2,600.

Apply to Dr. C. B. CATES, Executor, East Vassalboro', Me., or on MRS. NELLIE WENTWORTH, Milliner, Waterville, Me. 32tf

FARM FOR SALE!

Situated in Manchester five miles from Augusta and Hallowell, on the Maine Stage road. Said farm contains about 90 acres; soil part clayey loam; a well of never failing water; a running brook through pasture; plenty of wood for use of place; 700 or 800 young, thrifty apple trees all grafted, mostly bearing; cuts about 30 tons of hay, very easily made to cut 50; good buildings, with cellar under barn 40x40. Will sell with or without the crops. Will offer to sell low and on easy terms. Address REUBEN PACKARD,

3134* Manchester Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MAINE, KENNEBEC, S. S.

Seized on execution, wherein Frederick E. Fairfield of Vassalboro,' in said county of Kennebec, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, who sues this action by George W. Fairfield, is creditor, and Thomas P. Patterson of said Vassalboro', is debtor, and will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the eighteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the office of S. and L. Titcomb, in Augusta, in said County of Kennebec, all the right, title and interest which the said Thomas P. Patterson now has in and to the following described real estate situate in Augusta, in said County of Kennebec, viz.: A certain parcel of land on the East side of Kennebec river, and bounded as follows: beginning at a stone bound in the North line of the road leading from Kennebec Bridge to Windsor; thence running Easterly by said road about six rods, to a stone bound; thence North eight degrees East by land formerly owned by Mrs. Bowman, to a point distant at right angles from said road three rods; thence Westerly parallel with said road and distant therefrom, three rods, to the East line of Bangor Street, and thence Southerly by said Bangor Street to the bound begun at, together with the right of taking water from the well on the lot North of said premises as reserved in a deed from Albert G. Lawson et. al. to Franklin A. Hewins, with all buildings on said premises. Being the same premises which were conveyed to said Thomas P. Patterson by Allen Taber by deed dated September 30th, 1873, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Kennebec County, Book 95, Page 111.

WM. H. LIBBY, Dep'y Sheriff.

Augusta, July 7, 1883. 3134

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. ADDRESS STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. 1y25

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter, High bred Scotch Collie, and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list. 2813*

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE So. Turner, Me. 15tf

$150 PER MONTH TO CANVASS and take orders for Howe's Patent Adjustable Sliding Window Screens. Best selling goods ever offered to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address ORRIN P. HOWE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 13t25

Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in effect June 18th, 1883.

Passenger trains for Portland and Boston and intermediate stations leave Bangor at 7.20 A. M. 2.05 and 8.00 P. M. Leave Dexter 7.00 A. M. and 8.10 P. M.; leave Belfast at 6.45 A. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.30 A. M., 3.05 P. M.; leave Farmington 8.30 A. M., 3.25 P. M.; leave Waterville 9.20 A. M., 2.15, 3.33, 10.08 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.00, 10.03 A. M., 3.00, 4.12 and 11.00 P. M.; leave Gardiner 6.17, 10.20 A. M., 3.18, 4.27, 11.18 P. M.; leave Lewiston Upper station, 7.20, 11.15 A. M., 4.35 P. M.; Lower station, 6.35, 10.30 A. M., 11.20 P. M.; leave Bath 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 4.15 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.25 11.30 12.35 A. M., 4.45, 5.10 P. M.

For Bangor, St. John and intermediate stations leave Portland 1.20, 5.10, and 11.15 P. M.; leave Brunswick 2.43, 6.35 P. M. 12.45 A. M.; leave Bath 2.10 and 6.00 P. M.; leave Lewiston, upper station, 2.48 11.05 P. M. (Mixed), leave Lewiston, Lower station, 1.40, 5.25 and 11.20 P. M.; leave Gardiner 3.45 and 7.17 P. M., 1.55 A. M.; leave Augusta 4.10 and 7.35 P. M., 2.19 A. M.; leave Waterville 7.15 A. M. (Mixed,) 4.55 and 8.15 P. M., 3.15 A. M.; leave Skowhegan 3.05 P. M.; leave Belfast 6.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.; leave Dexter 7.00 A. M., 5.00 and 8.10 P. M.

The morning trains from Portland, Augusta and Lewiston, and mid day trains from Portland and Bangor connect with Knox & Lincoln R. R.

Time of Local Trains on main line and branches may be had by reference to posters to be found at stations and other public places.

The 5.10 P. M. train from Portland and the 2.05 P. M. train from Bangor is the St. John Fast Express with reclining chair car attached.

Night trains run every night, Sunday included, between Boston & Bangor but not beyond Bangor on Sunday.

Through tickets to California and all points South and West may be had of E. H. Walker, ticket agent, Augusta, the only office selling via all routes and checking baggage free of expense.

PAYSON TUCKER,
V. Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

Portland, June, 1883.

For Boston.

STEAMER

STAR OF THE EAST.

Will, until further notice, run as follows: Leaving Gardiner every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock, Richmond, at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M. Meals on board steamer, 50 cents.

The New Steamer Della Collins

Will leave Augusta from the company's new wharf, foot of Winthrop street, every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30 P. M., Hallowell at 1.45 P. M., connecting with the above boat at Gardiner. Will leave Central wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Fare from Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner and return, $3.00. Single Tickets to Boston, $2.00.

For further particulars inquire of

W. J. TUCK, Agent, Augusta.

OFFICE 161 WATER ST.

H. FULLER, Hallowell, General Agent.

Augusta, April 23, 1883. 23tf

HEEBNER'S

Railway Horse Power

—WITH PATENT—

Level Tread and Speed Regulator!

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT

THRESHING MACHINE!

Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan.

Drag and Circular Saw Machine. The Iron Union Feed Ensilage Cutter. Made only by

28tf HEEBNER & SONS,
149 & 151 Middle St., Portland, Me.

Send for Catalogue.

THE ARIZONA INFORMATION CO.

For $1 We will send a fine Cabinet Specimen of Gold, Silver, Copper or Lead ore and the Resources of Arizona, embracing Climate, Agriculture, Cost of Living, Wages, Grazing, etc., also will answer any and all questions pertaining to the same. No attention will be given to communications except those containing the money. Send all money by Postal Order or Registered mail. References:—Hon. G. H. Oury, M. C., Washington, D. C., W. M. Griffith, Supt. Texas and Cala Stage, Co., Tucson, A. T.; A. Mason, Supt. Pinal Con. Mining Co., Florence, A. T.; Wm. E. Guild, Postmaster, Florence, A. T.; A. Venton, Cashier Pinal Co. Bank, Pinal, A. T. Address all communications to

THE ARIZONA INFORMATION CO.

4435 FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T.

The Victor Evaporator.

Fruit and Vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle, based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size, 11 ft. long, 8 ft. high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3 ft. x 4 ft. each. Guaranteed capacity, 100 bushels apples every twenty-four hours. Product not excelled by any other system. The only Evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price $450 00. Send for circulars and other information to 4435 D. WING & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE!

$700.00 will buy our out-door business, well-established, that will pay purchaser $15.00 per week; good reason for selling, business growing, in smartest city in Mass. Address 2434 "BUSINESS," P. O. BOX 399, Brockton Mass.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

THE monthly excursions of A. PHILLIPS & CO. to California will be continued throughout the year. *Our motto!* Economy and comfort combined. For particulars address A. PHILLIPS & CO., 250 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., or CHAS. E. FRENCH, Boston, Mass. 3134

Poetry.

If.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
 And less for battlefield and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
 Seems better than a song and story;
If men, instead of nursing Pride,
 Would learn to hate and abhor it;
If more relied on Love to guide,
 The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
 And more in bonds and deeds fraternal;
If Love's work had more willing hands
 To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
 And on bruised human souls would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,
 The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life
 And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheath its knife
 Till Good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
 Had fewer blind men to adorn.
If Talent shone for Truth alone,
 The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things,
 Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
 To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
 Would strike together and restore it;
If Right made Might in every fight,
 The world would be the better for it.

Our Story Teller.

LUXURY AND BEAUTY.

Henry Ward Beecher's Latest Lecture.

There is not so much prejudice against wealth as there is against the advocacy of it, and against the methods for its accumulation. This prejudice is grounded principally upon human right and moral duty. If men develop wealth which is founded upon beauty, and especially if they are the center of development, they are teaching that the root of riches is beauty, and goes through the century. If not, it strikes a chord which is a dischord. In the hearts of all good men and women who have heard of the dangers of riches, and the great snares of riches, this statement will seem an unbounded truth. You would not have it be the truth that this world is only a mere transient place for us to pass our earthly lives upon. If you give it a literal meaning that we are strangers here, and should pass through the world as easily as possible, I say, then the world is going to wreck. I can well understand, however, why such sentiments prevail. The world is no wreck. We cannot believe that it is and retain our manhood. I do not believe this is a fallen world. Did we believe so it would precipitate religion in the beginning to the bottom. It is a part of God's teachings to develop wealth and riches which should develop beauty in men. Joy should be the mark of excellence—not sorrow. From the abuses that the Puritans suffered those men of might, but not mighty in refinement, we learn a lesson.

These stern men fought the battle of civil liberty in England, and came here for peace. They sprang from an era of intelligence, and were of a character which brought out the individual value of a man with external circumstances. They valued a man for his skill, learning, and for all those qualities brought out by personal endeavors. If a man possessed a large brain, he was an important man; if he was an artist or merchanic, he was worthy in every respect; but if he were one created nothing—if he ate up more than he produced—he was of very little account, because he contributed nothing to the state; if he ate up one-half less than he produced, he was deemed good soil for more favored people to suck up as nutriment. It says in the New Testament that the lowest man on earth may be of more inportance than the highest, and this gives to the common life a value and dignity which come from no other source. When this development of man was prominent, and when the Puritans went back, they determined to break the statues and works of art, which were a lie to their teachings; for the most sacred things were then stained with lies. They decapitated statues, and swept the works of art to destruction. They did not hate art itself, but because the followers of art hated the liberty of common people. There are many things which must be destroyed if you wish to progress and go on. When a man threw a stone at what he supposed was a rabbit which crossed his path, and which proved to be an entirely different animal, there was no help for him. No cologne acted upon his clothes; they had to be buried. There were many things in the past which had to be buried; and there are many things now which need to be. And so the Puritans looked upon art. They were stern men, and life was full of business to them. They did not long for social attractions. At home they were bribed by the kings not to meddle in politics with festivites of all kinds, and by the church if they would let religion alone.

These were the men who wanted to exalt the common people. They smote art with a noble motive, and then came to New England to start anew. They brought prejudice with them, to be sure; but New England was built by men who thought strength and manly reality to be the teachings of God; but as to beauty that was another thing. It was not necessary to the happiness of New England to follow the Puritanical track, as it did for years. I hunger for native art. I never saw a picture born in Conneticut and brought up in Massachusetts but once, and that was out in Cincinnati. [Laughter.] What God had done in the heavens I saw with mine own eyes, and shed tears. I longed for something, I knew not what, in my youth. I longed for beauty; nature comforted me; there was nothing else that fed a hunger for the beautiful. New England has changed in æstheticism, and is beginning a career in beauty which will live long in history; for New England does not go backward. It has advanced, and is advancing. When I advocate the accumulation of riches many of my admirers say: "I wish he wouldn't say it; it distresses me." I advocate it in connection with art and beauty. There are other influences bothering men now-adays, and one of these is what is said in the New Testament—something against wealth. There is a verse in the New Testament which reads: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." I don't think riches prevent a man from entering heaven; but rich men prevent themselves through their riches. The churches don't teach the right principles of riches. When we pray at night we say: "Give us this day our daily bread," when we have enough on hand to last six months, and know that there is no likelihood of a famine. When people were reduced to extremities in Palestine, and had no bread, they prayed, "Give us this day our daily bread" in earnest. Palestine at that time was full of riches, wrested from the common people by tyranny and oppression. The presumption then was that if a man was rich he was necessarily a rascal; and that was the condition of things in Palestine when God said, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

Riches are connected with another element, and that is æstheticism. It is true that men live here upon this earth for a short time; but it is not to get to heaven, but to grow—to unfold and grow more manly, and to advance from their animal natures into a higher element, exquisite and beautiful. Life is for the development of manhood. I say that the business of life is development—is the growth, step by step, to spiritual refinement, and that when he comes to the end, all heaven will give him welcome. When man is at his best it is by the grace of the Heavenly Father. Paul preached for the perfection of men in religion, education and growth, to bring them into higher and better company. Many persons think that they must dispossess themselves of everything in the shape of riches because suffering was the promise of salvation. The atmosphere in which men work is to create joy. Do you think you follow the spirit of the New Testament when you throw away ornaments and rich garments and deny yourself? Every man is a double man. The upper man possesses intellect; while the lower possesses all the elements of animalism. Education gives predominance. One denies himself to live upon higher grounds. A dyspeptic man can deny himself at the table; but if he has a stomach like mine, why should he? [Laughter.] My stomach digests everything; why should I deny myself the table? [Laughter.] In social and spiritual life that which hurts, you should deny yourself. Children are often allowed no butter or sugar for a period, in order that they may learn to deny themselves. All this is external self-denial—not internal or spiritual. True self-denial puts down selfishness, indolence, combativeness and other lower elements, and elevates the higher ones.

Through all this there is a practical exponent which holds a man to the theoretical. We all believe in riches. The goody-good homebody says it is a dreadful thing that Mr. So-and-So is rich, and hopes he will get to heaven; but let a rich relative die, and let riches come home to them, there is nothing against Providence in taking them. I hold that the seeking of riches and the development of wealth is God's great economic lever. Hundreds of thousands of years before the Bible men were under the slow tution of God's teachings a man's belly was his schoolmaster. When he had eaten up all he had he was obliged to go to work to get more food; and so these primary steps tended toward riches. A little by little it comes in the spirit of relative rights. Industry stood highest—not indolence; and so came social forces, and afterward came religion. Wisdom is better than cunning. It was a great while before men learned this, and they all do not know it now. [Laughter.] There are no primary schools now for men. It was slow that men learned that honesty, fidelity and stern integrity were the first steps in spiritual advancement. Industry, however, was the teacher and intermediate step to the first position. Let us dismiss thoughts of gold, bonds, etc., as riches; they are mere shadows—not property. Where the man takes a bit of nature and develops it, then there is property. It is dead matter vitalized by human skill that is only property. Where currency comes in that is a mere shadow of riches. Industry is continually educating men. A man whose lower nature is hard and cruel expends it upon dead material, and consequently has less to inflict upon his fellowmen. Fortune does not make a man. The man who gains property by not working—by gambling, that is to say—does not earn it; he steals it. I hold every man a thief who does not give his worth in work. We are all thieves in spots. Under temptation even the devout want two dollars for one dollar. Saintly as I am, I like the best of a bargain. [Laughter.] I am a man, and nothing human is foreign to me. We ought to be willing to pay for what we get.

What shall we do with our riches? Some people don't do anything with them. What is money while it remains in your possession? While you keep it, it is a dead weight, but potential. When a man accumulates enough for comfort, and continues to get more for no object, woe be to himself in his moral and higher nature. Shall he send it to the missionaries, the churches and schools? Good; but he has a right to some of it for his personal uses if he has got it honestly, to make him stronger and more beautiful in his higher nature. If wealth has the power to carve lines of beauty, it has a right to it. I want all my manhood fed, and not simply my physical manhood. But we must not rob our physical manhood of luxuries. You know that the whole doctrine, if carried out, would lead men back to barbarism. This principle of external self-denial carries a man against the advance of ages, instead of up to a larger life and enjoyment, and this æsthetic notion is all contrary to the teachings of the divine Providence. There are three things for which a man's wealth should go, viz.: For himself, for his household, and for his share in the community's welfare. But he should cheat neither. You ask me. Do you believe a man should dress his family expensively? Yes, if it does not subtract from other duties. The foundation of all good taste is beauty. I am far from sanctified, but I never tread upon a woman's long train without saying "Glory!" and when I hear it rip at the waist I say "Hallelujah!" but I never heard a woman say "Amen!"

Should a man build colleges, academies, schools, build highways and erect fountains, with his money? No man gives so much to society as by bringing up a family of five children in a beautiful home, with all the accomplishments which a beautiful home can give. There is nothing like a beautiful household to society. My eye owns everything out of doors, despite the rich man who holds the beautiful trees and rich meadows by earthly deed. The scenery and all living animals please me as much as him. We all bless God for beauty. The poor, tired-out seamstress passes a beautiful garden and says: "The world is not all a wilderness," and takes courage. It is right that man should dwell in the midst of beauty. How far can a man go with his wealth? Has he the right to gold and jewels? Yes, if he gets them for beauty; no, if for vanity. I love gems and jewels to such an extent that I never lend them. [Laughter.] I never chew or smoke, and, when a man says he feels lonely without his pipe, I cannot sympathize with him that way. I feel lonely without my beautiful ring or other jewelry. I can sit down and look at a precious stone, and feel that it changes my whole nervous system. Heaven, it is said, is paved with gold and jewels. If men believed it to be true, what an argument it would be for piety. [Laughter.] When the practical man says to his wife, "I will give the necessaries of life but no fol-de-rols," he means clothes and food. Woe be to that man who has no other necessaries than those which go into his mouth and upon his back. My eyes and ears are hungry for love. But the mouth, the eternal and fathomless mouth—I plead not for the table, but for reason, benevolence, the sense of beauty, and all which has the stamp of divinity.

When I lie under the trees in the summer it is enough for me, some days, to look up into the skies and watch the sun. The ministrations of the sun are more sublime than those of the ocean; above is higher than that below. Every man should teach his family to love nature. Each bug, worm, plant and bud in his garden should be known to its members. We scream and run from a worm, and yet it is a beauty of nature. This cowardice shuts out one-half the things beautiful in nature. Bring up your children to read the newspapers. One-half of the men who read newspapers don't know how to do it properly. Every child should read the newspaper half an hour a day. Every strange word and locality should be looked up by it, and in a year the child will be ahead of the common schools. But you must own the necessary educational books—the dictionary, gazeteer and atlas. In the libraries of rich men you will not find them. You will find a few mouldy novels. You will also find rugs and carpets which cost thousands of dollars, but not those books. He does not do his duty if he starves his children intellectually. You ask me whether the end of life is to be happy. Joy is the testimony of nature that we are advancing. He does not despise the needs of the body, but climbs above his animal self to his spiritual self; that is, joy and beauty. When he will reach the celestial gates, he who has lived by the ethereal, he will need no explanation, but can go forward forever, until he shall be a God.

Saving the Express Train.

A few months ago a fearful storm in Iowa undermined a bridge. A freight train in crossing it at night fell through and several men were killed. Kate Shelby, fifteen years of age, heard the crash. She and her mother were alone in a cottage not far away, and, on realizing what had happened, Kate lighted a lantern, and, amid the hurricane, started for the wreck. The subsequent narrative shows her heroism and presence of mind:

Her light soon went out, but she felt her way through the woods and fallen timbers to the edge of the dashing water that covered the drowned men. She could hear, above the roar of the tempest, the voice of Wood, the engineer, who had caught in a tree-top. She knew that the express, with its load of passengers, was nearly due, and that she only knew of its danger, and was the only living being who could prevent an awful catastrophe. The telegraph office at Moingona or Boone was the only place where she could notify the officers. To Boone was five miles over hills and through the woods, and before she could get there the express would have passed. To Moingona was only a mile, but between her and Moingona was the Des Moines River, ten or fifteen feet above its natural height, and to cross this she must pass over the railroad bridge, fifty feet above the rushing waters. She must cross this bridge, four hundred feet long, with nothing but the ties and rails, the wind blowing a gale, and the foaming, seething waters beneath. Not one man in a thousand but would have shrunk from the task. Not one man in five hundred would have gone over at any price, or under any circumstances. But this brave girl, with the nerve of a giant, gathered about her her flowing skirts, and on hands and knees crawled over the long, weary bridge. The after tie was passed. It was time for the express train to come dashing over the bridge, and hurl her down to death amid the dark waters of the roaring, rushing river. The blood from her lacerated knees stained her dress, but she did not falter. She reached the shore, and the remaining half mile she flew, almost, to the telegraph office. Breathless and in broken accents she told her tale of death and destruction, and fainted in the arms of the bystanders. The wires were set at work, and a horrible disaster averted.

It was very very wrong in little "Tommy's" uncle to teach him that Sunday school verse wrong. "Tommy" brought it home, printed on a blue card and was to learn and repeat it alone the next Sunday. So he stood up before the class and the minister and the visitors remembered it, just as his uncle had told him. Holding the card verse in hand, piped up his clear shrill voice: "Good at the bar for one beer."—[Syracuse Herald.

The other morning a little boy who was eating shad for his breakfast became very much exasperated at the annoyance the bones caused him, when he yelled out, "Mamma, why don't somebody make shad without splinters in 'em? My throat feels as though it had been sliding down a cellar door for a month without stopping."

The Religion of the Southern Negro.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Lakeport, Chicot county, Arkansas, of the habits and characteristics of the blacks inhabiting the bends of the Mississippi. These negroes form a somewhat distinct class, and are among the most ignorant and shiftless of the south. Speaking of their religion and their preachers, he says: But it is in the more purely religious gatherings and in preaching that the Bend negro revels. Judged outwardly, the negro is the most religious of mankind. His meetings take place two or three times a week, besides Sundays, and often last all night. So exhausting are they, in fact, that a "revival" season is dreaded by the planters, as it so seriously impairs the work of their hands in the fields. Along with every large plantation for hundreds of miles thro' the Bend region goes the inevitable negro church. Let us take one here near the Lakeport landing as a specimen structure. It is of rough, barn-like exterior, white-washed, and with seating capacity for perhaps a hundred auditors. Within are coarse benches, cobwebbed board walls, a long desk and platform made of unfinished lumber, a dingy kerosene chandelier with one or two lights, and behind the so-called pulpit a line of tawdry colored prints pasted on the boards depicting scriptural scenes like Moses and the burning bush, the ark on Ararat, and Daniel with the lions. The men sit on one side, the women on the other, with a huge stove as a dividing mark between. This edifice, moreover, has a bell, which most of its fellows lack; and in one case I have seen, as a substitute, a rusty, broken buzz-saw hung by a rope, and, when struck by a stone, gives a ludicrous cracked note to summon the worshipers. One may well despair by any verbal description to picture even the commonest absurdities of negro worship here. But let me make the effort. The services usually open with a long, monotonous hymn, chanted through perhaps twenty stanzas. A brief address from one of the deacons follows, in which he gives a summary of the services that are to come, and exhorts his auditors to behave themselves. Then come from other deacons several wild and incoherant prayers, accompanied by the swaying sisters with a low hymn, after the fashion of the slow music of the theatrical stage. Sometimes one of the sisters prays, and recently I heard one of them, in the excitement of her appeal, say: "O Lord, I kno' dat Daniel took de fast express for heaven; I prays yer send down dat train for me too, and gib me a free ticket." It is noteworthy, by the way, that much of the religious imagery of the blacks here is taken from the railroads, and some of its applications are very amusing.

Next comes the sermon. The elder almost always opens in an apologetic tone, deprecating his own physical condition. He is either "dreffu! hoarse from a good deal of preachin," or "a mighty bad cold got right into" his lung; a "mule has kicked him," or some other ailment has made him feel so badly that his auditors "musn't 'spect much dis time." Then he chooses his text, usually from Job, or from "de book of de Rebelations," the fiery imagery of which is an enexhaustible mine for the negro exhorters. Usually the sermon consists of a review of some of the metaphorical pictures of the Scripture, which the preacher describes himself as seeing. As the emotion grows on him he becomes louder in utterance, and more demonstrative in movement. He prances back and forth from edge to edge of the platform, now with hands in air, now bending forward or leaping as high as he can toward the roof to express his soaring exaltation. Prespiration pours in streams down his dusky skin. At the end of every sentence he makes a loud, indescribable noise, halfway between a snort and a groan, or drops his voice into a sort of parenthetical chant, made up of set phrases like "O what a sight;" or he gives a tremendous snort, followed by a hissing expectoration. When I first saw this amazing expectoration, I supposed it due to a genuine cold; but since then I have discovered that it is a studied embellishment or negro oratory in the Bends. All through the sermon the preacher is stimulated by the chants of the sisters, the shouts of brethren, and a swaying, rythmical movement which swings the whole congregation in unison. Particularly if the elder describes some figurative combat of his own with satan, the shouts of "Gib it to him!" "Shoot him down!" and once "Cut him with a big razor," urge on the preacher to combat and almost lift the roof. His sermon usually lasts a full hour, with a short interval about the middle of the discourse for a rest, during which the congregation chant a hymn. Instead of closing with a peroration, the sermon is finished off with a sort of anticlimax, the preacher's voice sinking and suddenly from a yell to a few colloquial words thanking his congregation for their attention and hoping his words will "beneficiate" them. Words must fail utterly to depict the absurd effect of this closing apology, or of the combination of shouts, spitting, chants, and pastoral contortions which lend their emphasis to one of these negro discourses.

The exegesis of the Scripture by some of these black pastors will be new to the most advanced theologians. A sermon, for instance, of much local celebrity among the dusky race here is preached by one of their elders, on "de horse a pawin' in de valley," and is opened somewhat as follows: "Dis horse of the Scriptur', breddering, I figurate to be de oster [ostrich.] Dis oster laid five eggs in de desert, cubbered dem in de san' for de sun of glory to hatch out, den went off to hide 'hind a stone. Dese egg, breddering, was de seeds of de church, least I figurate dey was. But five Arabs who was de persecutors of de church wanted to smash dem egg. So dey try to seek dem out, and drove de poor oster ten mile through de valley of Jehosaphat. Dey corner dat poor oster at de head of de valley, and think they hab him suah, but suddenly de oster rose high in de mid air, and laugh dose wicked Arabs to scorn. De egg dey den hatch out, and so, breddering, come de seeds of de church to bear fruit." The description by the pastor of the "oster's" chase through the valley—the preacher all the while flapping his arms rooster fashion—was an immense sensation in its way.

There is one sad side to negro religion as manifested in the Bends. The universal testimony of the planters is that it demoralizes the negro far more than it leads him into the path of virtue. Some morality is preached, but the bulk of the sermonizing consists of distorted imagery, exciting for the moment, but more hurtful than healthful to ignorant minds; while the church is too often used as a cloak for most abominable licentiousness. A preacher here, as a rule is a poor worker in the field, as well as a very doubtful moralist.

A Cure for Sleeplessness.

There is a form of wakefulness which is a somewhat frequent experience with persons engaged in active work, especially of the brain. A man who has been busily engaged during the day in his usual avocation, retires, let us say, at about 10 or 11 o'clock, feeling quite sleepy. After a period of slumber, perhaps of two or three hours, he finds himself wide awake at about 2 o'clock in the morning. There is nothing particularly burdensome on his mind; no mental anxieties perplex, no physical pains disturb him. His only annoyance is the consciousness that a hard day's work is before him, and that his busy brain ought to be at rest. After tossing about for an hour or more in vain attempts to court sleep, he drops off toward morning into disturbed and broken slumber, and rises at the usual hour with a sense of having been defrauded by nature of one of his rights. So long as this is a rare or occasional experience it need not attract attention. When, however, it becomes habitual, when sleep is regularly broken by periods of wakefulness more or less prolonged, and especially when these periods come to be accompanied by anxieties and worrying, the symptom is more grave. It may betoken serious impairment of the nervous system if allowed to continue. What may be done by the person himself, on awakening during the night, in order again to induce sleep? The expedients at our disposal, it must be admitted, are exceedingly variable in their efficacy, but most of them are worth trying. A sense of drowsiness is sometimes easily induced by getting up and standing by the bedside until one feels almost chilly, and the bed is cold.

Another expedient is to wash the head, neck and upper part of the body in cold water—a lower temperature of the skin inducing probably a more active cirulation of the blood to the surface and away from the nervous centres. I have found a bit of dry bread thoroughly masticated and eaten at this time to act almost like a charm in some cases, by drawing blood from brain to stomach and thus securing sleep. Anything which serves to detract attention from one's self and surroundings may occasionally avail—such as saying the alphabet, counting one's respirations, repeating the multiplication table, and a multitude of similar expedients. An ancient monkish receipt for wakefulness was to "count your beads." It is good advice yet. There are no better aids to repose than a good conscience and a mind at peace.

Young Folks' Column.

Tuckertown Troubles.

There was a great church bother in Tuckertown last year, but our folks weren't in it. The trouble began in the choir, who couldn't agree about the tunes. On some Sundays the organist wouldn't play, and on others the singers wouldn't sing. Once they all stopped short in the middle of "Greenland's Icy Mountain," and it was real exciting at church, for you never knew what might happen before you came out; but folks said it was disgraceful, and I suppose it was. They complained of the minister because he didn't put a stop to it; so at last he took sides with the organist and dismissed the choir, and declared we would have congregational singing in the future. Most everybody thought that would be the end of the trouble; but, mercy! it was hardly the beginning! Things grew worse and worse. To begin with, the congregation wouldn't sing. You see, they had had a choir so long, people were sort of afraid to let out their voices, and, besides, there was Elvira Tucker, who had studied music in Boston, just ready to make fun of them if they did. For she was one of the choir, and they were all as mad as hornets.

You see, the Tuckers stand very high in Tuckertown, and other people try to be just as like them as they can. They were first settlers, for one thing, and have the most money, for another; and they lay down the rules generally. The postoffice and the station are at *their* end of the village. *They* decide when the sewing societies shall meet, and the fairs take place, and the strawberry festivals come off. If there is to be a picnic, *they* decide when we shall go, and where we shall go, and just who shall sit in each wagon. If anybody is sick, Mrs. Tucker visits 'em just as regularly as the doctor, and she brings grapes and jelly, and is very kind, though she always scolds the sick person for not dieting, or for going without her rubbers, or something of that sort. If mother had a hand in this story, not a word of all this would go down. She says they are very public-spirited people, and that they do a great deal for Tuckertown. I suppose they do; but I've heard other people say that they domineer much more than is agreeable.

The people on the minister's side were called "Anti-Tuckerites;" but, as I said, our folks weren't in the quarrel at all. The consequence of being on the fence was, that I could not join in the fun on either side, and I think it was real mean. Every now and then the Tuckerites would plan some lovely picnic or party, just so as not to invite the Anti-Tuckerites. Then, in turn, they would get up an excursion, and not invite any of the Tuckerites. Of course I wasn't invited to either, and it was just as provoking as it could be.

One day, when I went to school, I found that Elvira Tucker was going to train a choir of children to take the place of the old choir.

"I went over to call on Elvira last evening," I heard Miss Green tell our school teacher, "and I found her at the piano playing for little Nell to sing. It was just at dusk, and they did not see me; so I stood and listened, and wondered why we couldn't have a choir of children instead of the congregational singing. Elvira said she thought it would be lovely." Now, I had been to singing school for two winters; so I thought I ought to belong to the choir.

"You can't, 'cause only Tuckerites are going to belong," said 'Melia Stone. "And your folks aren't one thing or another."

I couldn't stand being left out of all the fun any longer, so I said: "Im as much a Tuckerite as anybody, only our folks don't approve of making so much trouble about a small affair."

"I want to know!" said Abby Ann Curtiss. "Well, I'll ask Miss Elvira if you can belong then."

Mercy me! I had jumped from the fence and found myself a Tuckerite! I was sure mother would be real mad if she knew what I had said, for I suspected in my heart of hearts that, if *she* had jumped from the fence, she would have landed on the minister's side. I made up my mind that I would not tell her what had passed for maybe, after all, Miss Elvira would decide that I was no real Tuckerite. But the very next day she sent word to me that she would like to have me join the choir.

I told mother that I was wanted in the children's choir because I had a good voice, and I never said a word about being a Tuckerite.

"A children's choir," said she. "That's a real good idea—a beautiful idea."

One day Miss Green came in.

"How does she happen to be here?" I heard her ask Miss Elvira, with a significant look at me.

"Oh, she has a real good voice," answered Miss Elvira, laughing. "Most of the children who can sing are on the Tuckerite side. Besides, from something she said to Abby Ann, I think at heart the Halls sympathize with us."

What would my folks have said to that? I felt half sick of the whole affair, and went home and teased mother to let me go and visit Mary Jane.

I shall never forget the Sunday I sang in the choir. Miss Elvira played for us on the organ, for when the real organist heard that only the Tuckerite children were to belong to it she refused to play. Everybody seemed surprised to see me in it, and even Dr. Scott looked at me in a mournful sort of a way, as if he thought the Halls had gone over to the enemy. What troubled me most, though, was the look mother gave me when she first realized that the choir was formed only of the Tuckerite children, and that she had not found it out before.

But, in spite of all this, I enjoyed the singing. We sat, a long row of us, in the singers' seats up in the gallery. After the hymn was given out and we stood up, Miss Elvira nodded to me and whispered: "Now, don't be afraid, girls. Sing as loud as you can."

Mercy! how we *did* sing! Twice as loud as the grown up choir. Luella Howe said, afterwards, that we looked as if we were trying to swallow the meeting house.

But I never sang but just that once in the choir.—*St. Nicholas.*

Six Little Eggs in a Basket.

Six little eggs in a basket, and the basket hung securely on Trotty's arm.

Not an hour before Aunt Lou had found Puff, the white bantam's, nest "stolen" away in the cunningest place in the world.

She left two of the eggs for the "nest", and gave Trotty the rest to carry home.

"There's a hole in the basket, mind. I have put a paper over it, and if you are careful not to get that out of place, the eggs will go all right, I think".

Trotty said, "Oh, I'll be careful," but that was the last she thought of the hole in the basket for some time. This is what she *did* think:

"Oh, aint I glad I came over to Aunt Lou's this morning! There'll be just one chicken apiece and two for the baby.

I hope one'll be white, and one brown, and one blue, and one black, and the baby's two speckled. Susie may have the black one in place of her kitten that got drownded. The blue one'll have to be May's, I s'pose, 'cause Aunt Lou says blue suits her best.

Tom can take the brown one, and the white one I guess I'll have, and I hope it'll be a rooster, they look so cute crowing, 'specially white ones. The speckled ones'll be nicest for baby. He likes things mixed up. I mustn't forget to tell Kate to watch him. He'll wring their heads off and stuff 'em in his mouth, as he tried to Tom's duck. Chickens what's got feathers on aint good food, anyway their heads aint."

Trotty didn't loiter along as she thought all this. She was going as straight home as she could go, with the basket on her arm.

"I wonder how long it takes to hatch things," her thoughts ran on; "wouldn't it be funny if they should be all hatched out when I get home? I'll just peek in and see if they'er pipped yet."

Trotty put the basket down, lifted the cover only a little way, so that if the chicks should be "clear hatched" they couldn't get out, and looked in. What she saw was a large hole in the bottom of the basket and a piece of paper in one corner, nothing more.

"Oh, I've loosed 'em, every one. If I only could have saved just the two speckled ones for baby!"

Trotty was sitting on the ground with her face buried in her lap, crying, so she did not see the man standing before her holding his hat carefully in his hand.

"Two speckled what?" asked the man, whom Trotty knew by his voice was Uncle Mark.

"Chickens," said Trotty. "I had six in my basket, and I've loosed them all."

"Chickens!" repeated Uncle Mark, as he looked into his hat.

"They wasn't hatched yet, but they was going to be."

"O that's it, is it?" said Uncle Mark, as he stooped down to put something out of his hat into the basket. "Well Trotty, look into your basket, then, and count your chickens."

Sure enough, there were the six eggs all safe and sound.

You see Trotty was such a very little girl, and carried the basket so near the ground, that they had fallen out on the soft grass, one by one, without breaking a single shell.—*Companion.*

SALT RHEUM

Wonderful Cures of Salt Rheum, when Physicians, Hospitals and all other means failed.

SALT RHEUM. I have been a great sufferer with Salt Rheum for thirty years, commencing in my head and face and extending over the greater part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicines for the blood, of different kinds, and tried good pysicians, all of which did me no good, and I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured. But a friend called my attention to CUTICURA REMEDIES. Got them and used them until my skin is perfectly smooth, and I consider myself entirely cured. Yours truly, AGAWAM, MASS. B. WILSON LORD.

SALT RHEUM. CUTICURA Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, (blood purifier) internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP (the great skin cures) externally. NEWARK, OHIO. J. W. ADAMS.

SALT RHEUM. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West for Salt Rheum. My case was considered a very bad one. My face, head and some parts of my body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffering fearful. One very skilful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think now I am only cured temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. Thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. DECATUR, MICH. MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.

SALT RHEUM. No system of remedies ever compounded so thoroughly eradicate the diseases for which they are intended as the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Many remarkable cures have come to my knowledge, and I feel safe in warranting satisfaction if directions are followed. *Medicines that infallibly cure Salt Rheum, as* CUTICURA REMEDIES *do, will cure any kind of skin diseases.* CHAS. H. MORSE, *Druggist,* Proprietor Morse's Dyspepsia Cure. HOLLISTON, MASS.

Price: CUTICURA, 50c. and $1.00 per box. RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold everywhere. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

DIANA'S BATH, for Rough, Chapped or Greasy Skin, Black Heads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humors, is Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

Unripe Fruit, Impure Water, Unhealthy Climate, Unwholesome Food, Malaria, Epidemic and Contagious Diseases, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains, Indigestion, Colds, Chills, Simple Fevers, Exhaustion, Nervousness or Loss of Sleep that beset the traveler or household at this season are nothing to those protected by a timely use of Sanford's Ginger, the delicious and only combination of Imported Ginger, choice Aromatics and Pure French Brandy. Beware of worthless "gingers" said to be as good. Ask for Sanford's Ginger. Sold everywhere.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Billous Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25 c. everywhere.

SOMETHING NEW! THE BLANCHARD BUTTER-WORKER

SEND FOR CIRCULARS FULLY DESCRIBING AND ILLUSTRATING IT.

After a two years test by a large number of the best butter-makers in all parts of the country, we are now ready to offer, with confidence, to Dairymen and to the Trade, a Hand Butter-Worker, operating on the principle of *direct and powerful pressure,* instead of rolling, grinding, or sliding upon the butter.

We claim that it is the *only* Butter-Worker which will *certainly, quickly,* and *easily* take out *all* the buttermilk, and which *does not* and *cannot* injure the grain of the butter. *It works in the salt as easily and as well.* It leaves the butter in *better condition every way* than is possible by any other method or machine. It is *the greatest labor-saving implement ever placed in the dairy-room.* In these days, when the best butter brings so high a price, you cannot afford to be without the latest improved appliances for producing the finest quality of "gilt edged."

We are making more extensively than ever the well known

Blanchard Churn,

with our many recent improvements. Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Five sizes made for Factory use. Perfect stock and best work. Strong, simple, efficient, convenient, and durable. They are every way "THE BEST," and continue to be

The Standard Churns of the Country.

Inquire of the nearest Dealer in such goods for a "BLANCHARD BUTTER-WORKER," or a *genuine* "BLANCHARD CHURN," and if he has none on hand, send postal for Prices and Descriptive Circulars to

THE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, - CONCORD, N. H.
Established, 1818.
13t18eow

HEART TROUBLES:

ONE IN THREE HAVE THEM
And think the Kidneys or Liver are at Fault.

HYPERTROPHY, or enlargement of the Ventricles. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has good record.* PERICARDITIS, or inflammation of the heart case. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator meets the demand.* WATER in the heart case. (Accompanies Dropsy). *Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator,—it acts promptly.* SOFTENING of the Heart. (very common) PALPITATION. *Dr. Graves' Regulator is a sure remedy.* ANCINA PECTORIS, or Neuralgia of the Heart. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator shows immediate results.* A STARTLING FACT! Heart troubles in the aggregate are inferior only to consumption in fatality—Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. Price $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5. by express. Send stamp for eminent physicians' treatise on these diseases. *In Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has no equal.*

F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, Concord, N. H. Sold by all Leading Druggists. (2)

HEART DISEASE

DIAMOND DYES. ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR. THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

FISTULA AND PILES CURED WITHOUT the use of the Knife. WILLIAM READ, M. D., (Harvard, 1842,) and ROBERT M. READ, M. D., (Harvard, 1876,) 41 Somerset Street, Boston, give special attention to the treatment of FISTULA, PILES AND ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, without detention from business. Abundant references given. Pamphlets sent on application. 1y12 Office Hours:—12 to 4 o'clock, P. M., (except Sundays).

ELASTIC PAINTS 50 cts. per gal. Also Black Diamond Cement for repairing roofs, gutters, cisterns, etc. ELASTIC PAINT CO., 3m25 64 Hanneman St., Boston.

A-GREAT-PROBLEM.
TAKE ALL THE
Kidney & Liver Medicines,
BLOOD PURIFIERS,
RHEUMATIC Remedies,
Dyspepsia And Indigestion Cures.
Aque, Fever, And Billious Specifics.
Brain & Nerve Force Revivers.
Great Health Restorers.

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this. 4t34

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,
At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON.

The Largest and Most Successful Commercial School in America.

Gives Training by Practice, in a select and thoroughly Practical course of study, intended to meet the wants of those who know by experience that our Public Schools are not preparing the young in a direct manner for the active duties of life, and is the first School in the country to present a practical and useful course of training entirely void of all the objectionable features of the culture-cramming system.

As thorough and complete training is given in this school to those who desire to prepare for Mercantile Pursuits as is given in technical Schools to those who choose a profession.

Next School Year Begins Sept. 3d.

Pupils received at any time, if there are vacancies. For circular of terms, or admission, address the Principal, 6t34

H. E. HIBBARD, 608 Washington St.

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

HANOVER Fire Insurance Co.,
181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sixty-First Semi-Annual Statement, Showing the Condition of the Company January 1, 1883.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	702,938 30
Reserve for all other liabilit's	140,705 97
Net surplus	715,654 89
Total Assets	$2,559,299 16

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds (par value $1,325,000)	$1,553,292 50
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Improved Real Estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn	200,750 00
Loans on Call	1,500 00
Cash in Banks and Office	82,292 61
Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	418,125 00
State and City Bonds	115,230 00
Bank and Trust Company Stocks	53,650 00
Railroad Stock	14,100 00
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission, and uncollected Office Premiums	109,606 97
Accrued Interest	10,752 08
	$2,559,299 16

BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Vice-Pres't & Sec'y.
CHARLES L. ROE, Ass't Sec'y.
THOMAS JAMES, General Agent.
GEO. E. MACOMBER, Agent, 3t34 Augusta, Me.

A BOON TO MEN

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. The *Medical Weekly* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with physician free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York. 1y33

SALEM LEAD COMPANY, PURE WHITE LEAD

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

All goods warranted to be equal to the best in the market.

FRANK A. BROWN, Treas., 1y27 SALEM, MASS.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St. New York.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland Me.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility,* and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS
—Best Purgative Medicine—
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Billous Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

MANHOOD!

KNOW THYSELF.
A Book for Every Man!
Young, Middle-Aged and Old.

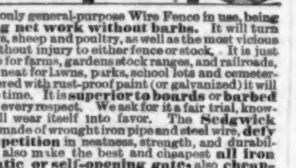
The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, entitled, The Science of Life; or, Self-Preservation. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded. Price only $1.25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which the author refers. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents. Send now. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. 1y29

SAMARITAN NERVINE NEVER FAILS. IS UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE IN CURING *Epileptic Fits, Spasm,* Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulent, *Samaritan Nervine* is invaluable.

Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system. $1.50, at Druggists. THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR. The DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo. For testimonials and circulars send stamp. Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York. (8)

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for Lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Mnf'rs, Richmond, Ind. 26t12eow

Fast Potato Digging!

Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day! Sent on 30 Days' TEST TRIAL. Agents Wanted. Write Postal Card for Free Illustrated Circulars. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Manufacturing Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 90t34‡

SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE

Red Top Box. MANUFACTORY ESTABLISHED 1858. Used by nearly every family in New England, and by all first-class laundries, because it never spots the clothes. The brilliant azurine tint unequalled. It gives a clear tint to Laces, Linens, Cottons, and special bright, clear tint to old or yellowed cloth. *Call for SAWYER'S Red Top Box.* TAKE NO OTHER. SAWYER CRYSTAL BLUE CO., BOSTON, MASS. 26t12eow

TRY BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT. IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED SCIATICA *after twelve physicians had pronounced the case incurable.* It will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LAME BACK, &c., after all else has failed. Sold by druggists. 17t10 ‡

Will Dig FIVE HUNDRED Bushels a Day. Price, $12. Common Sense POTATO DIGGER, Improved for 1883.

Manufactured by *Mann & Bartholomew,* Geneva, Kane Co., Ill. Over one thousand now in use. 12t22eow

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT. SOLD by Watchmakers. By Mail, 25 cts. Circulars FREE. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Dey St., N. Y. 26t38†

PERSONS AFFLICTED with indigestion or dyspepsia, who will take my Perfection Pills, and carefully attend to diet and exercise, as set forth in my Treatise giving causes, symptoms, and cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, may rely on a speedy and effectual cure. Pills and Treatise by mail, 25 cts. John H. McAlvin, Lowell, Mass., a sufferer for 14 years, while city treasurer and tax collector. 1y34

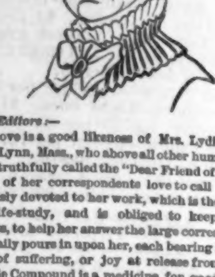
ERRORS OF YOUTH. Prescription Free for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excesses. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., No. 78 Nassau Street, New York. 26t31

Patrons Androscoggin Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The cheapest, reliable insurance company in Maine. Address the Secretary at East Auburn, Me. 1y21 RUFUS PRINCE, Pres. F. A. ALLEN, Sec'y.

CUSHING ACADEMY Ashburnham, Mass. A first-class College-Preparatory and English School for both sexes. Expenses $150 to $225 a year. Ninth year begins Sept. 5. Send for Catalogue. JAMES E. VOSE, Principal. 3m28

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. True & Co., Augusta, Me.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

HOP PLASTER. This plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Rheumatism Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Side or Hips, Sharp Pains, Pleurisy, Heart and Liver Troubles, Stiff Muscles, Sore Chest, Cramps, and all pains or aches in every part. It soothes, strengthens and stimulates the parts. Sold by druggists, everywhere at 25 cents. A GREAT SUCCESS. Hop Plaster Co., Sole Manufacturers. (2) Mailed on receipt of price. CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, Gen Agts, Boston.

SWEDISH REMEDIES!

Swedish Botanic Compound An Alterative Tonic & Blood Purifier. It purifies the blood strengthens the system and acts like a charm on the digestive organs. Swedish Lung Balsam Cures all diseases of the Lungs. Swedish Pepsin Pills Cures Constipation.

SWEDISH REMEDIES When taken together according to directions, have times and times again cured CONSUMPTION in the first and second stages. Thousands of testimonials of its wonderful cures. Write for pamphlets and circulars—Sent Free.

F. W. A. BERGENGREN, M. D., Lynn, Mass. Proprietor.

I consider Swedish Botanic Compound the best Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine in use. W. B. WATSON, Lynn, Mass.

A lady writes: "After years of severe suffering from female complaints, nervousness and dyspepsia, your Swedish Botanic Compound has entirely cured me.

SWEDISH REMEDIES
1y47 For sale by all Druggists.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1883.*

A. D. TOWNSEND, Guardian of Horace M. Libby, of Augusta, in said County, minor, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz.:—All the interest of said ward in about seventy-five acres of land and the buildings thereon, situated on both sides of the road leading from Coombs Mills to the road leading from Augusta to Winthrop, being the homestead of the late M. E. Libby.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 35*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Clara A. Atherton, late of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to J. FRANK PERKINS.
July 9, 1883. 35*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Lucretia True, late of Fayette, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
July 9, 1883. 31* ALBERT G. FRENCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Eliza A. Clark, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDNER.
July 9, 1883. 35*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Eunice L. Shaw, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN B. SHAW.
July 9, 1883. 35*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1883.*

A petition having been presented for the appointment of Administrator on the estate of Emily F. Jenness, late of Readfield:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 35*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Sophia Jenness, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
July 25, 1883. 35* W. G. HUNTON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of July, 1883.*

LEWIS PACKARD, Executor of the last will and testament of Caleb Packard, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account as Executor of said will for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of August next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 35*

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.
ORGANIZED IN 1848.

TRUSTEES:—Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey Wm. S. Badger, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received as heretofore, in accordance with law.

Interest paid or credited in account, on the first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women, and minors.

1y39 WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

YOUNG MEN OF GOOD HEALTH between twenty and thirty years of age, desiring positions as attendants in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, can apply (enclosing recommendations of character and ability) to DR. JOHN G. PARK, Sup't Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 3m25 Worcester, Mass.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Maine Farmer,
Published every Thursday Morning, by
BADGER & MANLEY,
OFFICE WATER ST., OPP. GRANITE HALL.

TERMS—$2 Per Annum, in Advance,
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $3.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:
C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG, H. G. ELLIS.